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ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY CO.



1913-14
ALVIN, TEX.
MOBILE, ALA.

Catalogue 1913-1914

ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY COMPANY

Incorporated

Growers and Importers of

Japanese and
American Fruit
Shade and Orna
mental Trees
Plants, Seeds
Bulbs, Etc.

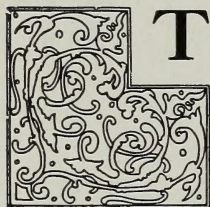
*We Contract to Plant
and Care for Orchards*

Offices: Alvin, Texas and Mobile, Alabama

Nurseries: Alvin, Texas and Grand Bay, Alabama

Display Ground: Houston, Texas

Greeting



THIS small volume comes to you as we are enjoying our seventh and most successful year in the production of trees for the Southern States. We take a great deal of pleasure in presenting this booklet—first, because we believe that through it we are offering you the most carefully selected varieties of trees, plants, etc., adapted to climatic and soil conditions of the South.

We believe that the results that have come from planting our trees in the past, will make it an exceptionally welcome visitor. The rapid increase in the volume of our business and the growing demand for our trees among our old customers, together with the great increase in the new territory, is ample reward for the careful attention and often laborious efforts we have put in the production of trees for the comfort and pleasure of the Southland. Should we never become wealthy, we will feel that we have not labored in vain.

Our Purpose Is

To entrust each department of our business, only to a man who has had a wide practical experience in that particular line and is thoroughly acquainted with the soils and conditions under which trees are grown in the South, after they leave our hands.

To give every department our personal and careful attention and inspection.

To have every man connected with our growing, digging, packing and shipping departments so thoroughly appreciate and understand his responsibility, that every tree will near perfection and that they will reach the customer in such condition as to grow and become an emblem of our efficient service, and justify our friends in entrusting us with their future orders.

To let the truth of every statement in this catalogue be borne out in the results received from our trees.

ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY COMPANY

Advice to Customers

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDERS.

Terms—Cash with order for immediate shipment; or one-fourth with order for future delivery, and balance to be paid before shipment is made, or goods will be shipped C. O. D.

All Quotations—Are F. O. B. Alvin, Texas; Grand Bay, Ala.; and subject to change without notice.

Applying Prices—Five, Fifty and Five Hundred trees of one variety, at Ten, One Hundred and One Thousand rates respectively. This does not apply to badly assorted orders or to a long list made up of a few each of many varieties.

Remittances—May be made by P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash sent through the mail is at sender's risk. Make all remittances payable to Alvin Japanese Nursery Co.

How to Order—State specifically the size and variety of trees you want. Write your order on the enclosed order sheet. Give your name and post office address and your express or freight office.

Shipping Season—We begin shipping trees as soon as they are dormant in the Fall and continue until sap begins to rise in the Spring—this is usually from November 1st to April 1st. We also carry plants and trees in pots or "balled" and they can be shipped any time through the year.

Contract to Plant—We contract to furnish trees, plant and cultivate large orchards anywhere in the Coast Country. Write us for terms and estimates for this class of work.

Import Orders—We contract for the importation of any Japanese plants, trees, seeds and bulbs, by special arrangement. Detailed information for such orders will be given on request.

Substitution—When out of varieties ordered, we will substitute others unless otherwise instructed.

Shipping by Mail—In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 25 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified, as only small specimens can be sent this way.

Orders Booked will be held subject to purchaser's order until February 1, 1913. Should they not be taken up by that time, or no special arrangement be made for holding further than the date named, they will be considered canceled, and the amount paid will be forfeited as liquidated damages.

Our Liability—We shall exercise every reasonable care and precaution in taking care of the stock purchased or booked for future delivery, and shall endeavor to deliver it in best condition when wanted. But our liability shall not extend further than this, and it is expressly stipulated that we are not to be held liable for loss by any act of Providence beyond our control. We guarantee every tree and plant that we send out to be true to name. Should any prove to be different from what they are labeled, we will return the amount paid for them or furnish new trees, but we are not subject to any other claims or damages.

Claims—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

Suggestions to Planters

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land thoroughly in good farmer-like manner as for general crop. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Planting Time—In the South this period will, generally speaking, be from the first part of November to the end of March. The trees, however, in pots or "balled," may be planted any time throughout the year without any injury.

Selection of Trees—Following is a quotation from O. H. Barnhill in Twentieth Century Farmer: "Many years of observation and experience in commercial orcharding in three States have convinced the writer that buying poor trees is one of the greatest and commonest mistakes. The nurserymen are not to blame for selling inferior goods; because the planters demand them and it is their business to supply the demand. How men can be so short-sighted is to me a constant source of wonder and amazement. The best trees cost only a few cents more per tree than the poorest ones, yet when full grown they are worth several dollars more. It is simply a question of losing dollars to save cents. 'The best is none too good,' should be the motto of the orchardists. A few dollars difference in the price of several hundred trees is a mighty small thing as compared to the superior value of an orchard grown from the very best trees obtainable."

On Arrival of the Shipment—The bales or cases should be opened at once (except in freezing weather, when they should be placed in a cellar or other protected place to thaw out before unpacking), and if the stock cannot be planted at once it should be "heeled in." Taking care to protect the roots from the sun and winds. To do this, select for a heeling-in ground a location where there is good drainage; dig a trench from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in depth and of sufficient width to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, covering the roots carefully and thoroughly with soil, taking care that it is well worked in about them so as not to leave vacant spaces; then mound the soil along the line of trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where the trees are to remain heeled-in any length of time.

When Setting the Tree—Spread the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots, so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set deeper than it stood in nursery. It should be carefully and firmly packed until the hole is filled to within an inch or two of the top. If it is dry weather the watering should now be done, and then the last of the soil spread without packing it. This loose top soil will act as a mulch and help to retain moisture.

Proper Pruning—As it is impossible to transplant a tree without affecting the root system, it is important, in order to balance the supply and to help avoid excessive evaporation, that the top of the tree should be cut back, except in the case of potted or "balled" trees. The amount of cutting depends entirely upon the amount of fibrous root carried by the tree. It is a good rule to remove about three-fourths of last year's growth from all the branches; and in doing this use a sharp knife, making a perfectly clean cut. Generally speaking, all the conifers, such as pines, arborvitae, cedars, etc., should be removed with a ball of earth and should not be pruned.

Cultivation—To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. The method of cultivation depends entirely upon the nature of the soil, climate and variety of trees, hence one must study the problem for himself.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas



Our Packing Shed at Depot in Alvin.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common sticks.....	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on Citrus Trifoliata.....	10 to 20 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way
Peaches and apples.....	18 to 20 ft. each way
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 ft. each way
Pears, Le Conte	25 to 30 ft. each way

Pears, general varieties.....	20 to 25 ft. each way
Grapes, bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way
Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 30 ft. each way
Strawberries	4 by 2 ft.
Dewberries	5 by 3 ft.
Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Pecans	40 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

By Square System.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
5 by 3	3,290	17 by 17	150
4 by 2	6,800	18 by 18	134
8 by 8	680	19 by 19	120
9 by 9	537	20 by 20	108
10 by 10	435	22 by 22	90
11 by 11	360	25 by 25	69
12 by 12	302	30 by 30	48
13 by 13	257	35 by 35	35
14 by 14	222	40 by 40	27
15 by 15	193	45 by 45	21
16 by 16	170	50 by 50	17

Certificate of Inspection

This Is to Certify, that in accordance with the provisions of the Orchard and Nursery Inspection Law of the State of Texas, the Nursery Stock grown and for sale, exhibited and held for sale, by Alvin Japanese Nursery Co., S. Arai, Mgr., at Alvin and Houston, Texas, has been inspected by R. F. Lawson, a duly authorized agent of this department, and at the time of inspection said nursery stock was apparently free from dangerous insect pests and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

A printed copy of this Certificate on any shipping tag attached to any shipment of nursery stock is authority to any freight or express agent in Texas to accept said shipment for transportation. This Certificate is void after July 1st, 1914.

Austin, Texas, August 25, 1913.

SAM H. DIXON,

Approved:

Chief Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries.

ED. R. KONE, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

BEULAH-LAND

Liverpool, Texas, Aug. 14, '13.
Alvin Japanese Nursery Company,
Alvin, Texas.

Gentlemen: I wish to inform you that out of 1,500 orange trees purchased of you last winter I lost only two orange and two grapefruit trees, which I consider a truly remarkable thing and one which shows that your nursery stock is of the best.

The fact that they were in the car for five days, when we figured that they would be only one day en route, is evidence that you take extraordinary precautions in packing.

You may surely look for an order from me next season, double the amount of last winter.

With best wishes for your success, I am,

Yours truly,

J. M. BARBER.

HOTEL GALVEZ

Galveston, Texas, June 12, 1912.
Alvin Japanese Nursery Co.,
Alvin, Texas.

Gentlemen: Replying to yours of June 10th, in reference to results we have obtained from plants received from you, will state that they are very satisfactory. We have no complaints whatever to make in reference to them; they all seem to be doing very well. I assure you that at any time we should need additional plants we shall be pleased to place order with you. I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

J. F. LETTON, Manager.

MAGNOLIA, FIG & ORANGE COMPANY

Corpus Christi, Texas, March 17, 1913.
Alvin Japanese Nursery, Alvin, Texas.
Attention S. Arai, President.

Dear Sir: After ordering the shipment of trees from your nursery I left for Wichita, Kansas, and did not return until last week to see this shipment. After seeing them will say I am very well pleased with them, and assure you that your Mr. Arai more than kept his promise to me in collecting and forwarding these trees.

Considering the fact they were shipped by freight on account of the roots being heavily balled, they arrived in very excellent condition. We find that they check short in one instance, and when I go to the Colony again I will advise you of this shortage and we can adjust same at that time.

Assuring you of my appreciation of your treatment while personally visiting your orchards and nurseries, and wishing you the success you deserve, I am,

Yours very truly,

P. J. HARMON.

Palacios, Texas, Oct. 19, '12.
Alvin Japanese Nursery Co.,
Alvin, Texas.

Gentlemen: Have been trying to write you for some time to report on condition of the 2,000 orange trees I purchased from you last year. All I can say is that they are the prettiest trees we have ever seen. We lost about twenty trees out of the lot, which we consider a very good average, taking everything into consideration.

Please quote me on one-year-old Magnolia Fig trees, if you have them or can secure them. For first order can use 3,000. Cannot say how many more. Please quote price and best terms.

Also have you any slips for sale, and if so at what price?

Yours respectfully,

JAS. M. HARRISON.

GRAND BAY LAND COMPANY

Capital \$300,000
Mobile, Ala., July 17, 1912.
Alvin Japanese Nursery Co.,
Alvin, Texas.

Gentlemen: We purchased from you last winter 80,000 orange trees, 25,000 pecan trees,

10,000 fig trees and several thousand of miscellaneous stock, and are pleased to say that the results from these trees are very satisfactory. Our percentage of loss is small and we anticipate an excellent stand of trees, notwithstanding the conditions last winter were adverse due to cold and also in the spring to a drought.

The service of the experts sent by you in the setting of these trees we consider a large factor in securing the good results we have.

We wish every success to the Alvin Japanese Nursery Company. Very truly yours,

GRAND BAY LAND COMPANY,

By M. P. BARKER.

AUGUST ROHL

Real Estate

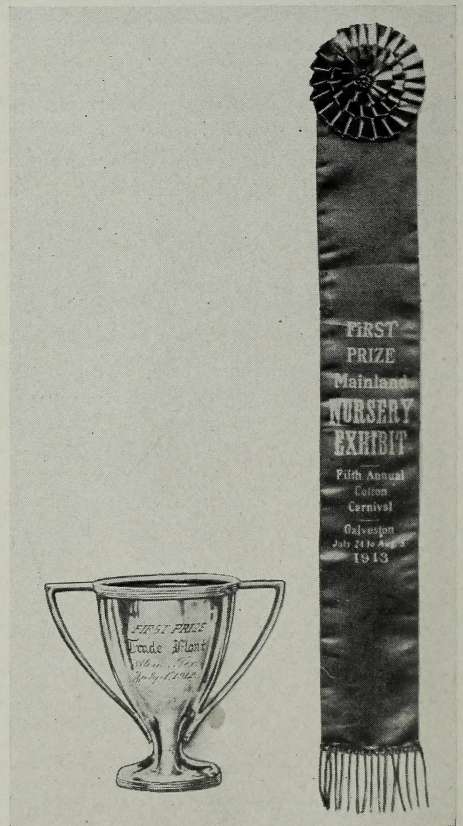
Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 18, '13.
Alvin Japanese Nursery Company,
Mobile, Alabama.

Gentlemen: I wish to say that the trees all through are the finest I have ever seen for the money, and we are more than pleased with the splendid shipment you made to me. All of them have good roots, are hardy and in fine condition.

I thank you for replacing the trees that were injured through the fault of the express company.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) AUG. ROHL.



First prizes awarded Alvin Japanese Nursery on Nursery stock displayed July 4th, 1912, and at Cotton Carnival, Galveston, Aug. 11th, 1913.



Satsuma Orange Tree

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Citrus Fruits

Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruits, Kumquats, Etc.

(1) **SOIL**—Select any good land that is well adapted to the cultivation of general crops, such as Cotton, Corn, etc.

(2) **CLIMATE**—Citrus trees of the seedling type have been grown in the Coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida for many years, and have borne good crops of well-matured and excellently flavored fruit almost every year.

(3) **TREES**—Get good healthy, well-formed trees that have attained normal growth, with plenty of roots, and free from disease and insects. For regions subject to heavy frost or cold waves, we recommend the trees budded on Citrus Trifoliata, the hardiest orange tree known. The Citrus trees budded on this stock are hardier, earlier and heavier in bearing than if budded on other stocks.

(4) **CULTURE**—For distances of trees, preparation of soil, etc., see general suggestions on page 4. Prune tops of bare-rooted trees from 30 to 40 per cent when planting (except "balled" or potted trees, which hardly need pruning), if not already pruned when received. Too much cannot be said about the importance of keeping orange trees dormant during the winter season. Any method that is conducive to this end is very highly recommended; for instance, intense cultivation during spring and summer and discontinuing cultivation early in the fall; selecting favorable sites; applying sulphate of potassium in the fall; shading the

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

trees on the south and east in the fall, etc. We know many orchards in Texas that stood without injury the most severe killing cold, while neighboring orchards were entirely destroyed, simply because the trees were in a state of dormancy.

For protection of the trees against cold, the following methods are practiced: Banking the trees with clean earth; irrigation; heating with fires; covering the trees with canvas or shed, etc. The cost of an efficient system of protection is very low as compared with the value of the crop.



Satsuma Orange Orchard at Alvin, Texas.

ORANGE—On *Citrus Trifoliata*

Our trees are well branched and low headed as is their habit when budded on *Citrus Trifoliata*.

In order of ripening, varieties may be arranged about as follows:

Very Early—October-November. Kin-Koji, Boone's Early, Satsuma, Sambo, Yatsushiro, Fukushima, Marumikan, Sweet Seville.

Early—November-December. Kino-Kuni, Dugat, Nonpareil, Parson Brown.

Medium—December-January. Kin Kunenbo, Washington Navel, Iyo, Tangerine, Jaffa, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael, Homassasa.

Late—January-April. Mediterranean Sweet.

Very Late—April-August. Valencia Late, Naruto, Lee Gim Gong, Hart's Late, King.

PRICES ON SATSUMA ORANGE: (Low Headed)

	Ea.	10	100	1,000
1 yr. old, 12-18 In., light,.....	30c	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150.—
1 yr. old, 18-24 In., Branched,.....	35c	3.00	25.00	200.—
1 yr. old, 24-36 In., Well Branched,.....	40c	3.50	30.00	250.—
2 yr. old, 3 ft. up, heavy,.....	45c	4.00	35.00	300.—
2 yr. old, 3 ft. up, bearing size,.....	60c	5.00	40.00	350.—
3 yr. old, bearing size, Specimen tree, “balled”	\$1.00	9.00	80.00	650.—

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

BALLED OR POTTED CITRUS TREES

There are probably more Citrus trees injured or lost in transplanting the trees by exposing the roots to the sun or winds after the trees have been dug from the nursery rows, than from any other cause. Hence we very confidently recommend to plant the trees lifted from the nursery rows with a ball of dirt, in which they originally grew, attached to the roots. They are then encased in burlap or set in pots and delivered to the planters intact. This will not only reduce the injury and the percentage of loss, but will lengthen the growing season and make the tree bear earlier by one year at least. It is proven that the Satsuma and Kumquats will bear fruits in the very same year if handled as above. We charge 40 per cent of cost of the trees extra for "Balled" Citrus trees.



Orange Orchard at Our Nursery.

SATSUMA (Syn. Unshiu or Oonshiu)—A seedless Mandarin orange. Size of fruit variable, about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Rind smooth, thin, deep orange color and peels very easily. Juice abundant, yellowish in color. Pulp melting, acidity and sweetness well balanced. Flavor sprightly and agreeable. Quality excellent. Season, October to December. The trees are of dwarf and spreading habit. This is one of the hardiest oranges of the edible variety and is the most valuable variety to plant in sections subject to frost. The high quality of the Satsuma, together with its earliness, makes it one of the best varieties of oranges. The tree was first introduced into this country from Japan about 1880.

(We import annually thousands of the Satsuma orange trees from Japan, the original home of the Satsuma, to insure the purity of the stock and meet the increasing demands of the large planters. Prices on application.)

Prices on Satsuma.

See Special Price List attached.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued



Potted and Balled Trees.

Boone's Early—Medium size. Good quality. One of the earliest varieties. It colors as soon as it ripens.

Dancy's Tangerine—One of the well-known "kid-glove" oranges; belongs to the Mandarin group. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic, and rich.

Dugat—This variety has been successfully grown in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas for more than two decades, where it is highly esteemed on account of its fine flavor. Fruit medium, form round. Rind thick. Ripens in December. The tree is not as hardy as the Satsuma, but when it is frost bitten it recovers much quicker than any other variety.

Hart (Hart's Late)—Of medium size; round or slightly oval; smooth, very solid and heavy, quality good; peel of lightest cast; few seeds. The tree is spreading and a vigorous grower; prolific. Ripens in April. Hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer.

Homosassa—Size about medium; round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity. Keeps and carries well. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Jaffa—Fruit medium to large. Form rounded oblate. Color orange yellow to red. Peel thin. Pulp melting. Juicy and excellent flavor. Acidity and sweetness normal and well blended. The tree is thornless, strong, upright, of distinct appearance and habit. The fruit remains

on the tree in fine condition for a long time.

King—Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments; color orange-red; skin tough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Tree upright; strong grower; quite thorny. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

Lue Gim Gong—Originated by Mr. Lue Gim Gong of De Land, Florida. Size large, oblong; color deep orange red; skin thin, smooth on current crop, becoming rougher on two or three year old fruit; sections well defined, ten or eleven in number; flesh deep orange, juice abundant even in old fruit; flavor a rich blending of sweet and subacid; quality best; good shipper; very hardy.



Dugat Oranges.

Magnum Bonum—Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Prolific and vigorous.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

Mandarin—Medium sized, flattened; deep yellow; skin thin; segment loosely adherent; flesh dark orange yellow; spicy and aromatic.

Mediterranean Sweet—Fruit medium to large. Smooth rind. Quality good. The trees are good growers, of distinct spreading growth. Nearly as hardy as Satsuma.

Nonpareil—Size medium to large; form flattened. Pulp tender and melting. Quality best. One of the very desirable early varieties. Vigorous grower and perfect bearer.

Parson Brown—One of the early oranges. Fruit medium to large. Form rounded or somewhat oblong. Color yellow. Smooth skin and fine texture. Quality excellent. Keeps and ships well.

Pineapple—A most excellent variety, gradually gaining public favor. The tree is a strong and upright grower; perfect bearer. Fruit medium to large; peel thin, smooth and bright. Pulp juicy and of excellent quality. We recommend it very highly as one of the most profitable varieties.

Ruby—Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. Ruby is the best of the blood Oranges, and its eating quality is good before the markings show. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer. We esteem this one of the most valuable varieties for general planting.

St. Michael Blood—One of the best blood oranges. Fruit medium size; skin tough but thin. Juicy, fine flavor. Regular bearer.

Sanford's Sweet Blood—Medium size, rounded and oblate; color, at first lemon yellow, gradually deepening to reddish;

rind smooth, bright, glossy, thin and leathery; juice abundant; quality very fine; season January to March.

Sweet Seville—Size medium, rounded oblate; color bright orange; juice abundant; flavor agreeable; ripens early.

Valencia Late—Form round or slightly oval. Size medium to large. Deep golden orange color, apex round. Rind thin, smooth and tough. Juice abundant. Sweetness and acidity well balanced. Pulp melting. Rich, sprightly and vinous flavor. Quality excellent. Season, April to June.

Washington Navel—Form round, somewhat tapering toward the apex. Yellow orange color; juice abundant; pulp melting; rich vinous flavor. Seedless. Sweetness and acidity well balanced. Quality excellent. Season, December to February, or later.

We also have the following varieties under test:

Fukushiu.

Golden Buckeye Navel.

Iyo.

Kawachi (Syn. Yatsushiro).

Kin-Koji (A new Japanese variety).

Kin Kunenbo (Japan Dugat).

Kino-Kuni.

Marumikan.

Naruto.

Sambo.

Tanalo.

Tengu.

Thompson's Improved Navel.

Vamilla Orange.

Willow Leaf Mandarin.

Prices on Oranges (other than Satsuma), Grapefruit and Lemon.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-1½ ft. ...	\$.30	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00
1½-2 ft. ...	.40	3.20	28.00	250.00
2-2½ ft. ...	.50	4.00	33.00	300.00
2½-3 ft. ...	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
3-4 ft. ....	.80	7.00	60.00	500.00
3 year old..	1.00	8.50	75.00	.....

The above prices are based on well-branched trees.

LEMON—On Citrus Trifoliata

Lemons may be successfully grown in the same soils and climates as Satsuma Oranges, providing they are protected from injury by frost; they will not withstand as low temperatures as oranges or the hardier varieties of grapefruit.

Prices on Lemon same as on Orange other than Satsuma.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued



Ponderosa Lemon (American Wonder).

Eureka—The tree is half dwarf in habit and comparatively free from thorns; fruit medium in size, oblong; color lemon yellow; rind smooth; juice abundant; pulp melting; acid pure and strong; flavor excellent; the fruit keeps well; extremely prolific; one of the best varieties grown in California.

Kennedy—This lemon was originated on the ranch of Jno. G. Kennedy, Sarita, Texas. It is hardy, vigorous grower and an exceptionally heavy bearer. The fruit is of good size, of typical lemon shape, thin peel, good keeper, full of juice and has a large percentage of citric acid.

Lisbon—A vigorous grower; prolific; thorny; fruit very uniform in size; ripens evenly and keeps well; form oblong; size medium; color lemon yellow; rind smooth; juice abundant; flavor excellent.

Ponderosa. Syn. American Wonder—Form, necked oblong, ovate pyriform, exceptionally large size. Flavor agreeable. Bears when quite young. Flowers are very large and fragrant.

Villa Franca—Form oval oblong; fruit medium to large; color lemonish yellow; rind smooth. The tree is a good grower and very productive. Well worth while for home planting in the Gulf Coast States.

POMELO (Grapefruit)—On Citrus Trifoliata

The Pomelo is not as hardy as the Satsuma Orange, but when on Citrus Trifoliata root and cultivated in such manner as to make it dormant during the winter months, it will not be seriously injured by a temperature of 18 degrees above zero. The hardier varieties may be planted in the Northern portion of the Citrus belt. Good healthy trees, well cared for, should begin to bear the third year after planting. Pomelos should be planted in soil which is well drained but containing plenty of moisture; porous, sandy loam preferred.

Price same as on Orange trees, other than Satsuma.

Duncan—Size large; skin tough and smooth. Quality fine. Strong grower and regular bearer. It is one of the hardiest and most popular varieties.

Hangs on tree and keeps in fine condition until late spring or early summer.

Florida Common—(Syn. Standard, which see).

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

McCarty—This Pomelo, of the famous Indian River strain, is a late-maturing variety of unsurpassed quality. The fruit is waxy, yellow in color, of large size, packing 48 to 64 to the box. The tree is vigorous, healthy and prolific. The striking peculiarity of McCarty is that the fruit is borne, not in bunches, but singly, and well distributed over the tree. The flavor is a perfect blending of sweet, acid and bitterness, the true Pomelo flavor. The flesh is melting, free from fiber and rag; seeds about the usual number.

Marsh Seedless—Fruit large, slightly flattened. Skin very smooth. Pulp juicy and of excellent quality. Almost seedless. One of the most desirable varieties.

NATSU MIKAN (Syn. Natsu Daidai)—Form oblate or nearly round and large. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter. Weighs from one to one and three-quarters pounds. Peel separates freely from the flesh; light yellow in color. Like the Duncan grapefruit, it hangs on the tree and keeps in fine condition during summer. Typical grapefruit flavor. Hardest of the variety. Strong grower and early, heavy bearer. It originated in

Japan. The best variety for making Marmalade on account of its skin being very aromatic. Highly recommended for Gulf Coast planting.

Pernambuco—A large Grapefruit with very smooth, light-colored skin; of excellent quality and handsome appearance. It ripens late and hangs on the trees well. Tree is a good bearer. Imported from Brazil by the United States Department of Agriculture, some years ago.

Standard (Syn. Indian River, Florida Common)—Form oblate. Size large. Color very light yellow; acidity and sweetness normal; pulp melting, juicy, quality excellent, season, March to June. One of the very best varieties.

Triumph—Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy, well-flavored; less bitter than some others. A strong grower; prolific. This is the earliest variety of Grapefruit we have, and for home use and for some markets it is excellent. It cannot be recommended for planting in the colder sections, as the tree is tender. Fruit is not large enough to suit many growers.

KUMQUATS—On *Citrus Trifoliata*

Kumquat trees will stand a temperature of 15 degrees above zero, or lower. They will attain a height of from 8 to 12 feet with broad, bushy, symmetrical head and will begin to bear from the second year after planting. Unlike most other orange trees, they bloom from three to four times a year, with fruits of different stages and sizes. On this account, although the top of the tree be damaged by freeze, if not entirely killed, it will bear a crop of fruit in the same year. The fresh fruit, the smallest of the orange family, should be eaten with the skin, which is very aromatic and agreeable. They are preserved in syrup or crystallized in sugar, etc., and are also used to make marmalade and jellies. If the fruits are gathered with a few leaves and packed in small fancy boxes, they will sell for fancy prices in the Northern markets. The market is particularly good during the Holiday season. Crops have netted to growers from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per bushel. As an ornamental or hedge tree, they are highly recommended on account of the dark, green, glossy leaves and compact form.

Prices on Marumi and Nagami.

	Each	10	100
12-15 inch. Very bushy	40c.	\$3.50	\$30.00
15-18 inch. Bushy and strong, bearing size.....	50c.	4.50	40.00
18-24 inch. Very bushy and stocky, bearing size.....	70c.	6.50	55.00

Marumi—Fruit round, quality fine. **Nagami**—Fruit oblong, one and one-half inch in length, one inch in diameter. Tree forms a beautiful well rounded, symmetrical head, and is slightly thorny. Color golden yellow. Quality fine. Leaves and fruits are smaller than the Neiha. Ripens two or three weeks before Nagami, but tree is harder.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued



Fruited Kumquat Trees, packed in Patented Box. Can be shipped to any part of U. S.

Neiha. Syn. Sugar Kumquat—Large, round. The best variety of Kumquat. It is very popular in Japan, where it was introduced from China. Color, golden yellow. Rind, smooth and aromatic. Pulp and juice sprightly and much sweeter than any other variety. Foliage compact, glossy dark green and very symmetrical in form. Prolific and early bearer. For commercial planting this is the variety we recommend confidently. We claim the honor of being the introducer of this variety into the United States.

Prices on Neiha Kumquat.

	Each	10	100
12-15-inch, bushy.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$30.00
15-18-inch, bushy.....	.75	5.00	40.00
18-24-inch, bushy.....	1.00	7.50	50.00
24-30-inch, bushy.....	1.50	10.00	

FRUITED KUMQUATS IN POTS

The dwarf Kumquat with fruits is one of our specialties. They are trained by the Japanese Experts to make beautiful and symmetrical shapes. The trees, individually, hold ripened fruits with golden hue, together with unripe ones of light green, among dark glossy foliage of extreme beauty. These trees make the most handsome and novel table decoration during the Holiday season—October to May. The fruits keep well on the trees and will improve in flavor. They are edible as dessert fruits without removing the rind. It will be a treat if the guests are allowed to pull off the dessert fruits from the growing tree. We pack them securely in neat small boxes, to be expressed to any point in the United States and to arrive in good condition. The prices below include pot and box. Recommended as a Christmas gift to the North and East.

Prices on Fruited Kumquat in Pot, Including Special Packing.

	Each
10-12 inches Top, with 10-18 Fruits.....	\$1.00-\$1.25
12-16 inches Top, with 18-24 Fruits.....	1.25- 1.75
16-20 inches Top, with 24-35 Fruits.....	1.75- 2.00
20-24 inches Top, with 35-50 Fruits.....	2.00- 3.00

Prices on Special Plants.

	Each
24-30 inches Top, with 50-100 Fruits	\$3.00-\$5.00
30-36 inches Top, with 100-20 Fruits	5.00- 7.00

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS CITRUS TREES

Citrange—Rusk. This has the very great advantage of fruiting while still quite young, which, together with its rapid growth, handsome foliage and beautiful bright red fruit, renders it one of the most desirable trees for planting in the home orchard. The fruit of the Rusk is a beautiful little orange of excellent texture and exceedingly juicy. The bitterness is more pronounced than in grapefruit and the aroma is very strong and pleasant. The fruit may be used for making Citrangeade, similar to lemonade or limeade, or eaten as a breakfast fruit, if sugar is used freely. Prices same as oranges.

Citron of Commerce—(Bushu-Kan of Japanese.) Form oblong; size large; color orange yellow; rind rough, thick and very aromatic; vigorous grower. Prices same as oranges.

Citrus Trifoliata—This is the hardiest species of citrus known in this country. It is deciduous and will stand a temperature below zero. It is almost exclusively used in Japan as a stock on which to bud, or graft, citrus trees of all kinds. Citrus trees budded on this stock are made hardier and will bear earlier, and the fruit is of fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier and bear heavier than if budded on other stocks and makes trees bushy and smaller. For the Satsuma orange it is the only satisfactory stock to use.

Citrus Trifoliata will grow successfully on alluvial lands, clay lands and soils underlaid with clay. It will not grow well on soggy wet lands, but it does require plenty of capillary moisture in the soil.

This is an excellent hedge plant for fencing and on account of its rapid heavy growth and long pointed thorns, is a splendid barrier against stock; it can also be used as a windbreak.

Sweet scented flowers appear in spring

before the leaves, and the fruits, round and golden, ripen in autumn, staying on the trees quite a long time. Citrus Trifoliata was brought first from Japan in the spring of 1869.

We recommend Citrus Trifoliata as stock for all Citrus trees to be planted in regions subject to heavy frost or cold waves.

Prices.

	10	100	1000
8 in. to 12 in.	\$.50	\$2.00	\$10.00
1 ft. to 2 ft. ....	.75	3.00	15.00
2 ft. to 3 ft.	1.00	4.00	20.00

Otaheite (Chinese Dwarf Orange)—Of bushy and dwarf habit. Fruit small, but produced in great profusion. Desirable variety for pot culture. Each

12 to 15 inches. Well branched 35c

15 to 18 inches. Well branched 50c

Oyuzu—One of the largest orange. Form round. Pulp very acid; rind thick with slightly bitter taste, but flavor fine; much used for cooking and confectionery. The unripe small fruit and blossoms are used as perfume. The tree is vigorous and hardy.

Price same as orange.

Shaddock (Bontan)—Fruit very large. Form oblate. Rind smooth; color lemonish yellow. Sweetness and bitterness well blended and of pleasing taste. One and one-half to two feet in circumference. Fruit keeps well. Good breakfast fruit.

Price same as orange.

Yuzu—This is cultivated in Japan for its aromatic skin, and sprightly sour juice, and is much used in cooking, answering the purpose of the lemon in every respect. The tree is very hardy, growing well where Citrus Trifoliata will succeed. Fruit large, round; color, yellowish. Rind, thick and tough.

Price same as orange.

FIGS

There is no more important and valuable crop for the Coast country than the Fig. The Fig will succeed on almost any fertile soil and the hardier varieties may be successfully and profitably grown 200 to 300 miles inland from the Gulf. The fruit when preserved is an excellent dessert and sells for good prices in the markets. A small tract planted to Figs and handled with a small, inexpensive home-canning plant, will amply repay the entire cost of trees, cultivation and the labor and expense of canning, with a nice profit at the third year after planting. The Fig begins bearing the first season after it has been set and will rapidly increase thereafter until they are producing several bushels of fruit per tree.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

The fresh fruits are sold at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel. With a proper selection of varieties, fruits may be secured from June to November. While the season of marketing fresh figs is rather limited, the preserved product put up at the present time in no wise supplies the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the fig industry. The demand is so great and growing that even the import duty of 2 cents per pound on preserved figs has never been found an obstacle to increased importation from time to time.

We recommend the planting of only one-year-old trees, and when planting never expose the roots to the sun or winds; roots once dried, are very hard to recover. They can be closely planted—10 to 15 feet apart.

Cut back the trees 4 to 6 inches from the ground when planted and let shoots start from the crown. Save only three or four vigorous ones, rubbing off or pruning back all others. At the close of the first season, cut back the three or four branches within 18 to 24 inches; after that the trees are left to grow, pruning only those branches that are not vigorous. Thorough cultivation is very essential to obtain good results. In frosty regions, cultivation should be stopped early.

Prices on Figs.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 50.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.20	1.50	9.00	80.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.00	12.00	100.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.30	2.50	15.00	120.00



Magnolia Figs.

Celestial—The fruit is medium to small, of bluish or violet yellow. Very sweet, rich and delicious for table and home canning. Tree is a very strong grower, prolific bearer and is hardier than most any other variety. It is the most popular fig in the States east of the Mississippi. We recommend every home be supplied with this variety.

Green Ischia—When the fruit is ripe it assumes a light green color. Medium to large fruit. Tree is a strong, thrifty grower and a good bearer. Fairly hardy.

Magnolia—The most prolific and valuable fig for the States bordering on the Gulf. Fruit is medium to large; color, white or pale yellow with purplish tinge. Elongated, ovate in form, with short well set neck. The fruit is always borne on the new or current year's wood. A profitable crop will be secured the second year. This variety is far superior to any other variety in the Gulf section for canning and preserving.

Texas Never Fail—Originated in North Texas—250 miles from the Gulf. Very hardy. A strong grower and good bearer. Fruit, good quality.

Brown Turkey—Fruit medium size, yellowish brown in color. Pear shaped with thick short stem attached to strong neck. Flesh, white or slightly amber color. A strong vigorous grower, good bearer and quite hardy. This is a desirable variety.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued



Persimmon Orchard.

JAPAN PERSIMMON

The Japan Persimmon is one of the most delicious and important fruits in Japan and China, and since its introduction into this country in 1875 it has been slowly but steadily gaining in favor. The trees are strong growers, very prolific, and some varieties are weakened because of their habit of over-bearing. The region in which this fruit may be grown covers a wide range of the South and the Pacific Coast. Commercial orchards of considerable size are already established in several sections of the country.

There is a general impression that all fruits of the Persimmon are not palatable until they are on the verge of decay. This impression is erroneous, as fruits of the sweet varieties are excellent and meaty even while they are hard. To remove the puckry taste from the astringent varieties, the following method is used:

"Place the fruits in a tub or other similar receptacle and thoroughly sprinkle with alcohol, then cover tub so it will be air-tight and leave a week or ten days. When the cover is removed, the astringency will be entirely gone."

Other methods of processing persimmons on a large scale and drying process of the fruit have been worked out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. These experiments are given in Bulletins Nos. 141 and 155 on "Processing Persimmons," which may be had for the asking.

Fruits of the astringent varieties are excellent when dried in the same manner as the fig. They are also used for the manufacture of very palatable jellies

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

and candies. From unripe fruits, the most useful preservative of wood, paper, etc., is obtained.

A carefully selected list of varieties will give fruits in abundance from August to December. In setting an orchard, distances of 17 to 20 feet each way is recommended. The roots of the trees should not be allowed to dry out. The top should be pruned to 2 to 2½ feet on an average sized tree.

Prices on Persimmons.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50	27.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00	32.00

Daidai Maru (Astringent)—Flattened in shape, with extra flesh in bottom. Size medium, weighing ¾ pound. Skin yellow. Quality excellent. Grown by commercial planters on account of being a heavy bearer.

Fuyu (Sweet)—This new variety was originated in Japan only a few years ago and was brought to this country first by us, and we believe is destined to be the most valuable addition to the list. It is one of the best varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture of Japan. Fruit uniform, medium to large, weighing about ¾ pound. Roundish in form. Juice, abundant. Skin, very smooth and light yellow, changing to bright red. Quality, excellent. Loses its astringency while yet hard. Tree is vigorous, bears early and prolific. Highly recommended for commercial planting.

Gionbo (Astringent) — Size, largest, slightly four-sided, weighs more than one pound. Shape pointed. Color, bright red. Seedless. Juicy, fine texture. Loses its astringency quicker than all varieties of the astringent. The best of the astringent kind. This is grown very extensively by commercial growers in Japan. We introduced this into the United States. The tree is vigorous and thrifty.

Gosho (Sweet)—Very sweet and juicy. Rather flat in form. Quality excellent. Nearly same as Fuyu in shape and size.

Hachiya (Astringent) — Almost seedless. Quality fine. Fruit, very large, oblong, 3¾ inches long, 3½ inches transversely, pointed. Flesh, yellow. Skin, dark bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the top. One of the largest and handsomest. Tree vigorous and shapely.

Hyakume (Sweet) — Form roundish. Early variety, ripens in September, turns sweet naturally. Average size of fruit, 2x3 inches. Strong plant. This must not be confused with the astringent kind under the same name.

Tane Nashi (Astringent)—Fruit very large, without seed. Quality fine. This will not lose its astringency while hard unless subjected to processes previously mentioned. One of the most desirable market varieties.

Yedoichi (Sweet) — Skin dark red. Flesh sweet, crisp and juicy. Very prolific. Ripens September to October. Size medium, 2½ to 3½ inches.

Zenji (Sweet)—Fruit small. Ripens in August. Loses astringency naturally without special curing. One of the earliest of sweet variety. Very prolific.

PEACH

The Peach is rapidly gaining favor in the Coast section and the recent heavy crops of fruit along the Gulf is conducive proof that this fair fruit may be grown with every assurance of success. There is no reason why every farm should not grow plenty of peaches for home use and some for the local markets.

Peach trees should be planted about 18 to 20 feet apart. Good healthy, one-year-old trees should be selected for planting and pruned back to 12 to 24 inches. It should be pruned severely for the first three years after planting, and the pruning thereafter should be done principally for the purpose of keeping them open to the circulation of air, for symmetry and to keep the branches from rubbing.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

A peach orchard should be well and carefully cultivated during the spring and summer. The first two years, truck or other farm crops may be grown between the trees and after this time the land should be plowed or disced rather shallow early in the spring and then well harrowed until August. A winter cover crop of some sort is beneficial and is recommended.

We have been very careful to only list the varieties of peaches that are best adapted to the Gulf Coast section.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.....	15c.	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
3-4 ft.....	20c.	1.50	11.00
4-6 ft.....	25c.	2.00	15.00

Alexander—Low spreading tree, vigorous grower; fruit small to medium; color pink on yellow ground; flesh white; for home use; ripens May to June.

Carmen—Tree, round and well shaped, vigorous and medium size; foliage heavy; fruit large, round and flattened at cavity; skin light yellow with crimson patches deepening to magenta in sun; flesh white, quality fine, freestone when fully ripe; excellent shipper; ripens June; highly recommended for home and market.

Chinese Cling—Open, spreading and fairly vigorous tree; fruit slightly oblong, very large; skin straw colored with deep red blush; striped and splashed; skin thin, showing slight bruises; flesh, white, reddish at pit, soft and tender; mild sub-acid, quality excellent; prolific; good shipper, and also good for home use; ripens July.

Doyo—June; fruit medium to large and round; skin yellowish crimson; quality excellent; when ripe the peel can be removed readily with the fingers. This is a hybrid between Tenshin and Shanghai and was originated in Japan. Cultivated for home and market.

Elberta—Tree vigorous, spreading, with heavy foliage; a good bearer; fruit large, skin yellow, rose tinted in sun; flesh yellow, firm and juicy; sub-acid; good quality; excellent for shipping and home use; a standard variety; ripens in July.

General Lee—Medium to large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, highly flavored; best quality; very prolific; a cling; ripens July.

Heath Cling—Large, oval with apex; skin white, somewhat washed with red; flesh white, firm, juicy and sweet; excellent flavor; cling; ripens about September.

Honey—Fruit medium size, oval compressed, suture deep, apex sharp recurved; skin whitish yellow; flesh creamy white, juicy and very sweet; freestone; ripens July; recommended for South Alabama, Mississippi and West Florida.

Mamie Ross—A low spreading tree of medium size, with heavy foliage and of medium productiveness; fruit large, round; thick skin, tenacious, light yellow, pinkish near apex; flesh yellow, sub-acid; quality good; home use, promising for some localities, particularly South Alabama; freestone; ripens May to June.



Elberta.

Mayflower—A low spreading tree; productive, fruit medium sized, oval; apex pointed; surface velvety, dark red and evenly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy and soft, sub-acid; quality fair; clingstone; a good bearer and a good shipper; ripens May; valuable for its earliness.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

Onderdonk—Fruit medium size. Skin and flesh yellow; productive; freestone; ripens July. One of the best varieties for Texas.

Shanghai—July; fruit very large, whitish yellow with red tinge; juicy; quality fine; native of China. The best variety for home use.

Tenshin—Ripens in June; fruit very large, dark reddish green; flesh deep red; quality excellent; native of China, where all peaches are supposed to have been originated. Very prolific, and fine shipper.

Triumph—A strong, tall-growing tree, hardy, very prolific; fruit medium to large, conical; color yellow, splashed with maroon, larger portion being covered with red; flesh bright yellow, red at pit; semi-cling but free when ripe; ripens June; good variety for home use or shipping.

Waldo—Fruit medium size; roundish oblong; color light yellow, dark red in sunlight; flesh yellowish white, red at pit; sweet and of good quality; freestone; suitable for planting along the Coast with other varieties of the Peento group; ripens June.

PLUM

The Plum should thrive under the same soil and climatic conditions as the Peach. Cultivation should be the same.

The most valuable Plum for the South are either the original Japanese varieties or varieties that are originated by crossing with some native kind. The trees should be planted 16 to 20 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.....	18c.	\$1.50	\$12.00
3-4 ft.....	25c.	2.00	15.00
4-5 ft.....	30c.	2.50	20.00



Burbank.

Abundance—Large, round to oval; slightly pointed; yellow ground, slightly blushed; cling; of best quality; tree vigorous, very productive; one of the best Japan productions; ripens June.

Burbank—Large, round, dull red; has firm, sweet, yellow flesh; ripens in July; very prolific bearer.

Excelsior—Fruit medium to large,

nearly round, bright red with decided bloom; flesh yellowish; quality fine; tree rapid grower and heavy annual bearer; very fine variety for the Coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida; ripens in June.

Gonzales—Japanese variety crossed with wild goose; fruit very large; color red; good flavor; good shipper and good

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

keeper; tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas; a very good variety for the Coast.

Happiness—Very large; cross between Japanese and wild goose; color glowing red with light purplish bloom; flesh firm,

rich and juicy, very fine flavor. Ripens June.

Wickson—Large variety, slightly heart shaped; yellow, blushed with red; flesh yellow, melting and good; upright grower; good bearer.

PEAR

Extensive experiments conducted by the various State Departments of Agriculture and by different individuals, have proved that the many failures of pear orchards in the past have been due to the poor methods and lack of knowledge of the best methods of caring for them. Pear trees should be well cultivated during the spring and until the first or middle of July and then seeded to a first-class leguminous cover crop. After the trees are two years old the cultivation should be limited to shallow plowing and harrowing, being careful not to injure the surface roots near the trees.

Trees should be pruned to head very low and care should be taken each year to remove the many water sprouts coming out from the main branches—they tend to sap the tree.

A pear orchard can be made into a paying proposition if the right varieties are selected and they are well cared for.

The following varieties are being grown successfully throughout the Gulf Coast section.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.....	20c.	\$1.50	\$13.00
3-4 ft.....	25c.	2.00	17.00
4-6 ft.....	30c. ..	2.50	20.00

Bartlett—Clear lemon yellow, with soft blush, buttery, juicy and highly flavored; most popular of all pears; can be grown, but it is not at its best in the Coast Country; ripens July to August.

Japanese Sand—A new Japanese variety; ripens in August; fruit large, round, single fruit weighing three quarters of pound; prolific bearer; very juicy and sweet; the best variety yet found in Japan; we recommend it to our customers.

Keiffer—Fruit large to very large; skin yellowish with bright vermillion cheek; very juicy; flesh brittle; a little coarse, but of good quality for preserving; season, September to October. The best variety against blight.

Le Conte—Fruit large to very large; pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellowish; when properly handled, quality is very good; tree is a vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; very prolific annual bearer; season, July to end of August.

CHINESE SAND PEAR—This is the only pear which is absolutely free from the blight. Fruit is large, sweet and juicy. The tree is a rapid grower and prolific bearer. It is good for table as well as for preserving.

Prices on Chinese Sand Pear.			
	Each	10	100
2-3 feet	30c	\$2.50	\$20.00
3-4 ft.	35c	3.00	25.00
4-6 ft.	50c	4.00	35.00



Bartlett.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued



The Becker Apple, raised by Miss Meta Hillje, Alvin, Texas.

APPLE

The Coast section is not well adapted to commercial apple growing. However, with careful attention to spraying, pruning and cultivation, we may have plenty of apples for home use. The conditions rapidly change inland from the Coast, and 50 to 100 miles inland the results from planting of the trees will be much better.

	Each.	10	100
2-3 ft.....	15c.	\$1.20	\$10.00
3-4 ft.....	20c.	1.50	12.00
4-6 ft.....	25c.	2.00	16.00

Becker—A variety of the Texas seedling apples that has been proved to be one of the hardiest, prolific and surest bearers and grows in almost any soil; was originated by Dr. Becker of Colorado County, Texas; fruit light red, white flecks, and of excellent quality; our buds were taken from healthy, young bearing trees; bears in late summer.

Each 60c

Ben Davis—Medium to large size; bright scarlet red striped, solid red in sun; round, slightly flattened at the ends; one of the most valuable varieties; good

bearer; splendid keeper; hardy under a great diversity of conditions; ripens in December.

Early Harvest—Rather large, color greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe; good early variety; good quality; tree is a slow grower; a good bearer; ripens in June.

Red Astrachan—Size, medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; good quality; flesh tender, fine flavor; good grower and productive; ripens in early June.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

QUINCE

The Quince is hardy, is well adapted to a great range of soils and climate and may be relied on to produce good crops of fruit regularly in the South. It is invaluable for flavoring confections, preserves, etc.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.....	20c.	\$1.50
3-4 ft.....	25c.	2.00

Karin—A Japanese variety introduced by us. It is very prolific. Fruit large and pyriform, of excellent flavor. Ripens November. The best variety for preserving.

PECAN

It has been practically demonstrated that Pecan growing is destined to become a very important industry. But only the trees of meritorious varieties should be planted.

The Pecan will adapt itself to a great many kinds of soils. The rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling lands, and the sandy pine lands, extending from Virginia to Florida, thence into Texas and Oklahoma. The distance between trees should be 35 to 60 feet apart, according to the soils. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. It may also be advisable to plant small fruit trees in combination with the pecan, such as peach, plum, fig, and orange, etc., with view to cutting down the fruit trees after service of usefulness.

It is a mistake to think that pecans do not need cultivation. They must be cultivated and fertilized. Budded or grafted trees, if well cared for, will bear at five years of age, but paying crops cannot be expected until when the trees are seven to ten years old. The trees at such age will produce from fifteen to fifty pounds of nuts.

The cultivation for a Pecan tree does not differ from that given other kinds of fruit trees.

As shade trees they make fine specimens and they are well adapted for street and garden planting.

Prices on Pecans.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-2 ft.....	\$.70	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00	\$550.00
2-3 ft.....	.80	7.50	70.00	650.00
3-4 ft.....	.90	8.50	80.00	700.00
4-5 ft.....	1.10	10.00	90.00	
5-7 ft.....	1.50	12.50	110.00	

Centennial—Shell of medium thickness, with corky partitions; of very best quality; very hardy.

Curtis—A medium sized nut, with bright, clean shell, marked with a few purplish specks; ovate, round at base, pointed at the apex; shell very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel light yellow, plump and full; rich, sweet nutty flavor; quality best. A desirable nut for home use or market. A regular bearer.

Delmas—Size large, ovate; dark gray in color, marked with specks and streaks; shell medium thick; cracking quality good; kernel bright yellow; flavor sweet; quality good; early bearer.

Frotscher—Nuts large, oblong; widely planted; kernel full; of good quality. This is the variety that was planted on Governor Hogg's grave.



Paper Shell Pecans.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

James—Nuts large; oblong. Flavor very good, sweet. Shell, thin; cracking quality very good.

Money-Maker—Size medium, oblong. Texture firm, solid; flavor sweet and quality very good.

Schley—A free grower and a satisfactory bearer; nuts of medium size, oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin, reddish brown color; flavor one of the best.

Stuart—A favorite in Mississippi, where it originated; it is bearing in several parts of Texas and is giving eminent satisfaction.

Teche—Full plump kernel of excellent quality; tree is very productive and is well worth planting in any orchard.

Van Deman—Large, long pecan; widely planted and highly esteemed in all the Southern States.

SEEDLING PECAN

These seedling trees are grown from selected nuts of native pecans. They are recommended as shade or avenue trees. They are also used as stock for grafting named varieties.

Prices on Seedling Pecans.		Each	10	100
1-2 ft.....		25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-3 ft.....		30c.	2.50	20.00
3-4 ft.....		35c.	3.00	25.00

WALNUT
JAPAN WALNUT

The Japan Walnut is well adapted for the South and no orchard should be without a few trees. In habit of growth they are low and spreading, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, with a spread of branch about the same distance. While the shells are thick the meats are sweet and of very fine quality. The shells may be easily cracked open by soaking the nuts in hot water for a short period. The tree makes beautiful lawn or shade trees. We offer two varieties.

Prices on Japan Walnut.		Each	10	100
1-2 ft.....		25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-3 ft.....		35c.	3.00	20.00

Jaglans Cordiformis—Nut broad, pointed, flattened; medium sized. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed entire.

Jaglans Sierboldiana—Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut. A handsome tree. Hardy in all parts of the country.

BLACK WALNUT—Juglans Nigra

One of the most noteworthy native trees. The nuts, though thick-shelled, are rich, oily and sweet. The trees grow to large size, with wide-spreading habit. Its timber is more valuable for cabinet work than any other native timber. It is also successfully used as stock for English or Persian walnut. Its beautiful form and dense foliage make a good ornamental shade tree. It thrives best on well drained land, and should not be planted on wet soil.

Prices Same as Japan Walnut.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Thin Shelled, or Madeira Nut

Nuts large, oblong; shell thin; of fine quality.

Prices on English Walnut.		Each	10
1-1½ ft.....		25c.	\$2.00
1½-2 ft.....		35c.	3.00

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

JAPAN CHESTNUT

The Japan Chestnut grows well in nearly all parts of the lower South, and makes handsome, spreading, dense-headed trees. The leaves are narrow, pointed, deeply notched, deep green above, light beneath; the nuts are larger, usually from two to five or seven in a bur. The nuts are esteemed by most people and are very good, especially when cooked. The trees make handsome lawn specimens and are very desirable. They should be planted on well drained, though moist soil of good quality for best results. They make a valuable addition to any collection of nut trees and should have a place in every fruit garden throughout the region in which they may be cultivated. The Chestnut bears fruit from the second year after planting.



Japan Chestnut.

Prices on Japan Chestnut.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	25c.	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	30c.	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	40c.	3.50

GRAPE

We are now confident that, with proper selection of varieties, careful cultivation, good drainage, and carefully prepared trellises or arbors, constructed with a view of giving the fruit and foliage plenty of ventilation, grapes may be grown with a degree of success that will amply repay the grower for his efforts and a good profit besides.

There is not another department of horticulture that offers quicker returns combined with more real pleasure than arboriculture.

Varieties should be selected with a view to earliness, also those varieties should be avoided which have a tendency to blister when exposed to the sun, or burst when there is an excess of moisture in the atmosphere. The following varieties have been carefully selected with these and other defective qualities carefully considered. We recommend them to planters in the Coast section.

TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPE

These varieties are adapted to successful cultivation in South and East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. They should be trained to trellises or arbors. They should have a rather severe pruning annually in the winter season, leaving 4 or 5 eyes on the current year's growth.

Grapes in the South should be fertilized with cottonseed meal in connection with ground bone, kainit and soluble phosphates.

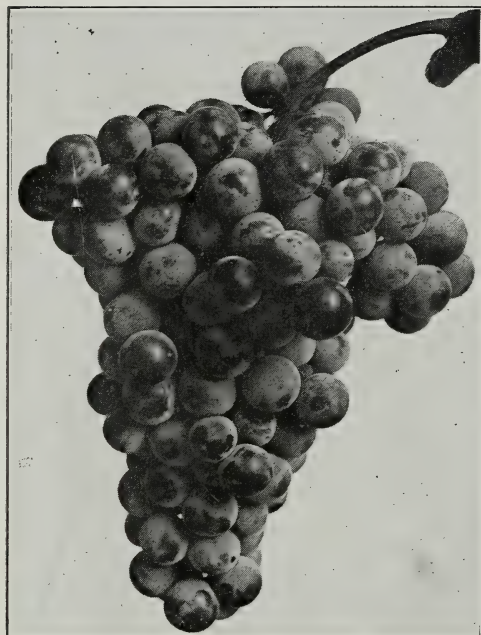
The vines should be planted about 9x12 feet in straight rows, and if arbors are used, they should be constructed so as to permit cultivation with a horse plow. Weeds and all other foreign growth should be removed from the row with a hoe and the ground well mulched during the period of growth.

	Each	10	100	1000
1-year.....	15c.	\$1.20	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
2-year.....	20c.	1.50	12.00	110.00

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

Concord—July. Large, blue or blue-black. Perhaps no grape is so successful as this variety over so wide a range of territory. Good grape as table and wine variety.



Concord.

Delaware—June. Medium to small, with very thin, tender, red or pink skin.

One of the most delicious of the bunch grapes. While the vine is not a fast grower it lives and grows where some others fail.

Moore's Early—Large berries; small bunches; round, blue-black; very early; a good market variety.

Niagara (Syn. White Concord)—July, Large, amber-white berry; good quality; succeeds well in all sections of the South.

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE TYPE.

Vitis Rotundifolia, or *Vulpina*.

This type is adapted only for the South, and of no value to the North or West. Free from disease. The fruit keeps well. Prolific and the cultivation simplest. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in the row. Train on arbor or trellis; heavy pruning is not required.

Price same as bunch grape.

Flowers—Purplish-black; bunches medium sized; sweet, vinous; fine quality; the most popular of the Muscadines; ripens August to September.

James—Largest of the Muscadines; prolific; black, juicy and sweet; a valuable variety.

Scuppernong—Large bronze yellow; juicy, good wine grape; eight to ten berries to the cluster; the best known and most popular of the Muscadine type.

Thomas—Very large; black; eight to ten berries to the cluster; good wine variety; ripens in August.

VINIFERA OR CALIFORNIA GRAPE VINES

The finest grapes in the world are the vinifera grapes, grown originally in Asia but spread thence all over Europe and finally grown in California, and their fruit sent all over the country every fall. They are much superior to the northern American grapes and they will grow nearly all over Texas and ripen from one week to six weeks earlier than in California. Every farmer should try out some of these splendid vines.

Our vines are grown specially with one cane four feet high so as to be trained onto a trellis immediately on transplanting. During the past year all buds and side shoots have been rubbed off from this one cane so that all the strength of the root has been turned into it and it becomes from three-eighths to three-quarters inch in diameter, with roots correspondingly large. These are dug in January and shipped either direct from the farm or from our warehouse.

Vines of such splendid vitality and strength as these will stand transplanting, and if well cultivated may set an occasional bunch the next summer and should yield a small crop the year after. They are easily worth ten times the ordinary vines. We list the six finest varieties and the prices are 25c each, \$2.40 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

Golden Hamburg (or Listan)—Ripens in Rio Grande June 20 to July 10, later further north. Medium size berry, white and firm. Very large, loose-shouldered bunch often weighing 4 lbs. and over. Flavor sweet and juicy. A very strong grower, an early bearer and very prolific. Fruit a fair shipper.

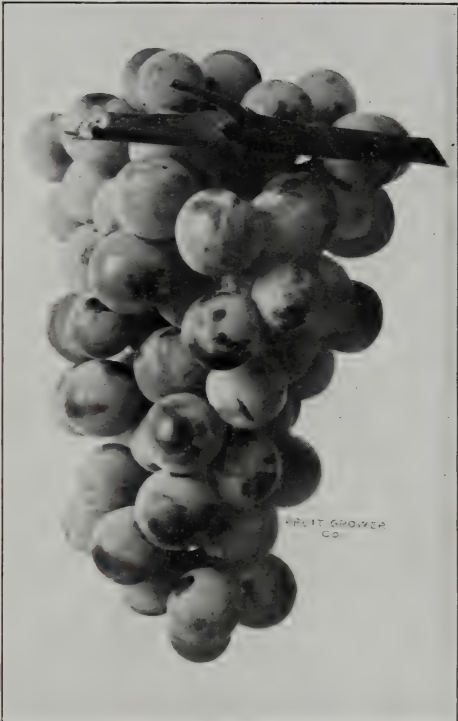
Black Hamburg—It ripens in Rio Grande, June 15 to July 5, later further north. Large, round, purple-black berry with blue bloom borne in close cylindrical, but shouldered clusters. Flavor sweet and rich. A sturdy grower, a very early bearer and prolific. A handsome fruit and commands a high price because so early in ripening.

Flame Tokay—Ripens July 5 to 25 in Rio Grande, later further north. Very large, meaty, firm, oval grape, red in color, borne in large clusters. A strong grower, but not an early producer and not much can be expected till the third year. In California more of this variety is planted than of any other, but in many places it does not color well, but remains whitish, though its flavor is still fine. A splendid shipper.

Muscat of Alexandria—Ripens July 5 to 25 in Rio Grande, later further north. Large, meaty, firm white grape, good shipper. The flavor is lusciously sweet, the finest of any grape grown. It drops all berries it cannot mature and so the bunches are apt not to be well filled. Like the Tokay, no large crop can be expected till the third year. But it will set on a second and even a third crop. The best raisin grape.

Malaga—Ripens July 5 to 25 in Rio Grande, later further north. Large, oval white grape with thick skin, firm,

meaty flesh and loose bunch. A strong grower and a prolific but not an early bearer; do not expect much till the third year. A good shipper.



Moore's Early.

Black Cornichon—Ripens July 5 to 25 in Rio Grande, later further north. A large, long, olive-shaped black grape borne in loose, straggling clusters and with a peculiarly sweet, fruity flavor. Entirely different from other varieties in shape, color and flavor. A good shipper.

STRAWBERRY

They do best on new, rich, heavy land and should be kept free from weeds. Long Summer drouths are hard on strawberries, hence, intense cultivation is necessary. Under proper care they should yield \$200.00 to \$300.00 per acre.

Prices on Strawberry.

	100	1,000	10,000
Prices on Strawberry.....	75c.	\$3.50	\$30.00

Klondyke—Foliage heavy, dark green; will not rust; long stems. The Klondyke is the most popular, most productive, best shipper and the most prolific of all strawberries for the South. Berry is large, conical, pointed at apex and flattened at the stem end. Bright, rich red; very pleasing appearance.

Excelsior—Very early; large size, almost round and slightly pointed. Very productive, profitable, and will stand drouth and heat.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

DEWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY

Blackberries and Dewberries are an absolutely certain crop. They will produce a heavy crop of fruit every season. They should be planted in rich soil and well cultivated and fertilized. Prune the plants severely after the crop is gathered in the summer, removing the old wood.

Prices on Blackberry and Dewberry.

10	25	100
60c.	\$1.25	\$4.00

Dallas Blackberry—Large, prolific, good, firm and good shipper; a strong-growing, native berry.

McDonald—Cross between dewberry and blackberry; large, vigorous, excellent and valuable; very early and prolific.

Roger's Dewberry—Very large blackberries, vigorous and prolific. Originated in Alvin, Texas.

HAUPTBERRY

Berries begin to ripen a full month before peaches or plums, and are the most profitable to the acre of all fruits, whether for home or market.

They make the best preserves, jams and jellies, and are ready before the really hot weather comes along.

Prices on Hauptberry.

25 cents each.	\$2.00 for 10.	\$15.00 per hundred.
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HIMALAYA BERRY

This is a recent introduction and is very extensively advertised for its wonderful growth and long season of fruiting, beginning in July and ending October. It grows like grape vines on trellis or arbor, and is beautiful with its shell-pink blossoms.

Prices on Himalaya.

25c each.	\$2.00 for 10.	\$15.00 per hundred.
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PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranate

Perfectly hardy in the South. The flowers grow in great profusion and make a fine contrast with the green foliage. The fruit is used in making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks, and is highly esteemed for this purpose. The fruit carries well to the distant markets. The demand for this fruit is increasing.

Prices on Pomegranate.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft.....	30c.	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-3 ft.....	40c.	3.50	30.00
3-4 ft.....	50c.	4.50	40.00

MULBERRY

For prices and description see page 45.

Loquat—*Ebriobotrya Japonica*. Japanese Medlar, Biwa of the Japanese.

For prices and description see page 34

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Continued

ELEAGNUS

Eleagnus Longipes. (Gumi of the Japanese)—A low-growing ornamental shrub, producing an enormous quantity of fruit in early May, one third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red. The fruit will make excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Flowers very fragrant. Perfectly hardy.

Eleagnus Umbellata—With yellowish brown branchlets, often partially silvery; flowers yellowish white and fragrant. Fruits roundish and oval scarlet, 1/4-1/2 inch long, ripening late in fall.

Prices on Eleagnus.

	Each	10
2-3 well branched bearing size.....	\$.50	\$4.00
3-4 well branched bearing size.....	.75	5.00
4-5 well branched bearing size.....	1.00	7.50

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS—Jujube

Japanese Date

This is one of the valuable Oriental fruits that promises to be a complete success throughout the Southern States. This variety was introduced first from Japan in 1910, and bore fruits the same season. The second year the trees were practically loaded with fruit and were the admiration of visitors. When ripe the fruit resembles apples in taste; in size and shape, they resemble olives, and when properly cured or preserved in sugar, are similar to and equally as appetizing as the finest quality of the imported dates. The United States Department of Agriculture has a special bulletin on this fruit, describing method of curing the fruit, etc. The tree is of spreading, strong growth, with glossy-green foliage. Attains a height of from 25 to 30 feet. They are nearly everbloomers from May to July, hence the fruits do not ripen all at once, but last from July to October. Their resisting power against drouth and cold is wonderful.

Prices on Jujube.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
2-3 ft.....	.75	6.50	55.00
3-4 ft.....	1.00	8.50	75.00
4-5 ft.....	1.50		

Alvin Japanese Ornamentals Enhance the Beauty and Increase the Value of the Home



The judicious use of ornamental plants around the home, both on the farm and in the city, adds a greater charm and makes the place more attractive, than can be done in any other way. A few simple, inexpensive shrubs properly arranged can add many dollars in value to the selling price of a piece of land. Flowering shrubs and vines planted in nice groups or masses around the lawn and stately shade trees along the roadside add an individuality to the home and make it more "homey."

The trees, vines, flowering shrubs and other ornamentals offered in this catalogue are strongly recommended for planting in the Southern States. They are grown in our own nursery grounds and are thoroughly tested in every way. Our long experience and acquaintance with ornamentals and fruits for Southern planting has enabled us to select only the best for the Southern climate.

On our grounds are the choicest kinds of hardy plants, the kinds which possess the charm and splendor, the beauty and fragrance which goes so far to improving the appearance of the home grounds, the parks or boulevards of the South.

Our long experience is available for our customers, with whom we are glad to advise regarding the selection of ornamentals for any special purpose. It is not necessary to plant rare and high-priced trees or shrubs in order to obtain the beauty and fragrance that is desired. Many of the plants which are lowest in price afford a greater pleasure than do the expensive ones. Our experts in ornamentals will cheerfully help you in selecting the assortment of plants which will serve your purpose best, and at prices you can easily afford.

One of the greatest charms of the old plantation homes has been the luxuriance of the flowers in the gardens. Unequaled they were in beauty and fragrance, and priceless in value to their owner. A few dollars spent now in providing your own home with Southern-grown plants, best suited to our Southern climate and soils will make a garden of delight and whose ornamental beauty and value increases year by year.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



Arborvitae and Italian Cypress.

Planting Ornamental Trees

There is no better method by which you can increase the appearance, the comfort and the actual saleable value of your home or farm than by a judicious selection and planting of shade and ornamental trees around your grounds and along the roads.

The trees offered in this catalogue are strongly recommended for planting throughout the Southern States. They are grown in our nursery ground and are thoroughly tested.

EVERGREEN TREES

ABIES FIRMA—Japanese Silver Fir

The largest and most beautiful of the Japanese Firs. The trees sometimes attain immense size and height in the garden or other enclosed plantings in its native country. Foliage dark, shiny green above, pale and slightly glaucous beneath. Cones four to six inches long. Of very symmetrical habit. Thrives in cooler regions.

1½-2 ft. Balled.....	Each
2 -3 ft. Balled.....	\$1.00
	2.00

ACACIA

Acacia Melanoxyton, Australian Blackwood—Tall tree, pyramidal and smooth; very rapid grower; one of the best for parks and streets.

Prices on Acacia Melanoxyton.

4-5 ft.....	50c each
5-7 ft.....	75c each
7-8-9 ft.....	\$1.00 each
9 ft. up.....	1.25 each

Acacia Molissima—This variety is a very beautiful, tall and fast growing evergreen tree; hair-like appendages attached to leaves and branches; the young branchlets and leaves assume a golden tinge; fragrant yellow flowers; perfectly hardy in the South.

Price same as above.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

BIOTA AND THUYA—Arborvitae

Beautiful evergreen shrubs or trees, especially adapted for massing or single specimens on the lawn or in the cemetery. They are also being used very extensively for windbreaks, hedges and screens.

B. Aurea Nana—Golden Arborvitae. Elegant variety. regular habits; foliage beautifully tinged with gold in the spring.

Prices on B. Aurea Nana.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft. Balled.....	\$.75	\$5.00
2-2½ ft. Balled.....	1.00	7.50
2½-3 ft. Balled.....	1.50	12.50

B. Pyramidalis—Chinese Arborvitae. Slender, graceful tree with light green to golden colored foliage. This variety is a strong grower and is one of the tallest varieties. Is valuable as a hedge or windbreak. Easy to transplant and to grow.

Prices on Chinese Arborvitae.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft.....	\$.20	\$ 1.80	\$15.00
2-3 ft.....	.25	2.00	17.50
3-4 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
5-6 ft.....	.75	6.00	50.00
6-7 ft.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
7-8 ft.....	1.75	15.00	
8 ft. up.....	2.25	20.00	

Bonita Arborvitae—Perfectly round and compact in form; dwarf in habit. The dark green foliage with symmetrical outline makes a most beautiful specimen. summer and assumes a purplish hue in winter. This is a very fine ornamental tree for single specimens; originated in Texas.

Prices on Bonita Arborvitae.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., balled	\$.75	\$ 4.00
1½-2 ft., balled	1.25	6.00

Rosedale Arborvitae—Oval-pyramidal form. Foliage very fine, light green in summer and assumes a purplish hue in winter. This is a very fine ornamental tree for single specimens; originated in Texas.

Prices on Rosedales.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., balled	\$.50	\$ 4.00
1½-2 ft., balled .....	.75	6.00
2-2½ ft., balled	1.25	10.00
2½-3 ft., balled	1.75	15.00
3-4 ft., balled	2.25	20.00
4-5 ft., balled	3.50	30.00

BIWA OF JAPANESE

See Eriobotrya Japonica.

CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS
Camphor Tree

This is a rapid growing evergreen tree, of handsome, symmetrical, compact growth, with bright green foliage, and will make an excellent shade, windbreak, as well as ornamental tree. It is a strong grower on moist well-drained lands. Hardy throughout the Gulf Coast Country. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has succeeded in producing Camphor Gum from these trees, and now they are being planted in Florida on a commercial scale for the production of Camphor Gum. The wood of the Camphor tree is much employed and valued very highly in Japan for the manufacturing of cabinets, chests of drawers, boxes, etc.

Old trees have fine ring-grains, a clear yellow-brown, silky sheen and a beautiful appearance; the wood veneers beautifully. Not being subject to the attacks

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

of insects, it is excellent for such uses, and the odor of the wood imparts a delightful fresh scent to the articles stored in the receptacles. When planted among fruit trees they are said to prevent attacks of blight. It will respond readily to trimming and training to any shape. As a **hedge**, it is very excellent. As a wind-break, we have no equal.



Standard and Pyramidal Camphor Trees.

For Commercial Planting to Obtain Gum

The trees are planted about 12x12 or wider. The trees are sheared twice or more each year, as the leaves and smaller branches produce the great quantity of gum. The leaves and branches may be gathered by machinery and are distilled by a simple process. The use of the gum is unlimited, entering into the manufacture of medicine, celluloid and kindred compositions.

As Camphor trees require severe trimming for transplanting, all trees unless “balled” will be pruned before shipment and are sold according to the measure of the trees, taken before cutting.

Prices on Camphor Trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
8-12 in. Well branched, 2-yr.....	\$.15	\$ 1.20	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
12-18 in. Well branched 2-yr.....	.20	1.75	12.50	100.00
18-24 in. Well branched, 2-yr.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
24-30 in. Well branched, 3-yr.....	.50	4.00	35.00	
30-36 in. Well branched, 3-yr., balled.....	.75	6.50	55.00	
3-4 ft. Well branched, 3-yr., balled.....	1.25	10.00		
4-5 ft. Well branched, 3-yr., balled.....	2.00	17.50		

Specimen Camphor Trees—These trees have been trained similar to the Bay trees. They can be planted in tubs or in boxes as substitute for the Bay tree and are more desirable as specimens in open ground than Bay trees on account of their hardiness. These plants we offer have been transplanted several times and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots.

Prices on Specimen Camphor Trees, Either in Standard or Pyramid Shape.

	Each	10
3-4 ft. Balled.....	\$ 3.00	\$25.00
4-5 ft. Balled.....	5.00	40.00
5-6 ft. Balled.....	7.50	65.00
6-7 ft. Balled.....	12.50	100.00
7-8 ft. Balled.....	17.50	

CEDAR—Japanese

See Cryptomeria Japonica.

CEDRUS DEODARA—Deodar or Indian Cedar

Vigorous grower, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; pyramidal form; branches are graceful and drooping with feathery light foliage of a silvery glaucous green. Hardy in the South. The most beautiful yard tree we have.

Prices on Cedrus Deodara.

	Each
20-24 in. Balled.....	\$.75
24-30 in. Balled.....	1.00
30-36 in. Balled.....	1.50

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

CHAMAECYPARIS (Thuya)—Cypress

C. Obtusa (Hinoki of Japanese)—This is the most useful timber tree in Japan. Attains a height of 30 to 60 feet. Well adapted to the South as windbreak, ornamental tree, etc.

Prices on C. Obtusa.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.....	30c.	\$2.50
2-3 ".....	45c.	3.50
3-4 ".....	75c.	
4-5 ".....	\$1.25	

CRYPTOMERIA—Japan Cedar

A large pyramidal tree with slender trunk, possessing a remarkable beauty. It will stand a temperature below zero. Foliage a bluish green, in winter assuming a brownish tone. The largest specimens attain a height of 130 feet, with trunk 20 to 30 feet in circumference. This is a very popular avenue tree in Japan. It will also make an excellent windbreak or hedge. A deep, well-drained soil with abundant moisture should be selected.

C. Japonica (Common Japan Cedar)—The famous avenue of this variety of Cryptomeria in Japan leading to the Temple of Nikko is much admired by visitors. Thrives well in the South.

Prices on C. Japonica.

	Each	10
1-2 ft.	35c	\$3.00
2-3 ft.	50c	4.00
3-4 ft.	75c	...
4-5 ft.	\$1.00	...

C. Japonica Elegans. Yoshino-Sugi of Japanese—Elegant Japanese cedar, smaller but more graceful and compact in form. The specimen trees in our nursery are the admiration of visitors. Highly recommended as specimen tree in garden or lawn, and as ornamental hedges and windbreaks they give most beautiful effects.

Prices on C. J. Elegans.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.	35c	\$3.00
1½-2 ft.	50c	4.00
2-3 ft., balled.....	\$1.00	7.50
3-4 ft., balled.....	1.50	12.50
5-7 ft., specimen	3.50	15.00

C. Japonica Enko. Enko-Sugi of Japanese—The most unique variety of the species. Its long extending branches are like monkeys' arms. It will make a unique effect as specimen tree in the garden or lawn.

Prices on C. J. Enko.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.	35c	\$3.00
1½-2 ft.	50c	4.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	...

C. Japonica Nana. Mankichi Sugi of Japanese. See page 38.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS ROYALII—Italian Cypress

Tall rapid grower of upright habit. Branches erect, parallel with trunk. Compact in form. Leaves grayish green. Perfectly adapted to the South.

	Each
4-5 ft. Balled.....	\$1.25
5-6 ft. Balled.....	2.00

CYPRESS

See Chamaecyparis.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA—Loquat, Japan Medlar, Biwa

Loquat is a very handsome, large-leaved evergreen tree adapted to the Gulf Coast Country. Flowers, white, in spikes, produced in early winter. The fruit is borne in clusters and matures in early spring. The tree is perfectly hardy and is extremely ornamental.

Prices on Loquat.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., balled	30c	\$2.50
1½-2 ft., balled	35c	3.00
2-3 ft., balled	\$.50	\$1.00
3-4 ft., balled	1.00-	2.00

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Tanaka (Grafted Plants)—This is an improved variety, with fruit four times as large as the common; very fine quality.

Prices on Tanaka Loquat.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., balled.....	\$.50	\$4.00
1½-2 ft., balled.....	.75	6.00
2-3 ft., balled.....	1.50	

FIR TREE

See *Abies Firma*.

HINOKI

See *Chamaecyparis*.

JAPAN CEDAR

See *Cryptomeria*.

JAPAN MEDLAR

See *Eriobotrya Japonica*.

LOQUAT

See *Eriobotrya Japonica*.

MAGNOLIA

M. Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia)—The large-leaved evergreen of the Southern forests. This is the most beautiful of the American flowering forest trees. Its home is in the South. Its large white flowers, with fragrant odor, are very attractive. Blooms from April to August.

Prices on M. Grandiflora.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., balled.....	\$0.30	\$2.75
1½-2 ft., balled.....	.50	4.50
2-3 ft., balled.....	.75	6.50
3-4 ft., balled.....	1.00	8.50
4-5 ft., balled.....	1.50	...
5-6 ft., balled.....	2.75	...
6-7 ft., balled.....	5.00	...

OAK

See *Quercus*.

PINUS—Pine

Pinus Parviflora (Japan Short-leaved Pine)—A native of Japan, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet. Can be dwarfed to make a splendid unique garden or pot plant. A tree of dense, pyramidal habit with horizontal branches; leaves bright green with silvery lines.

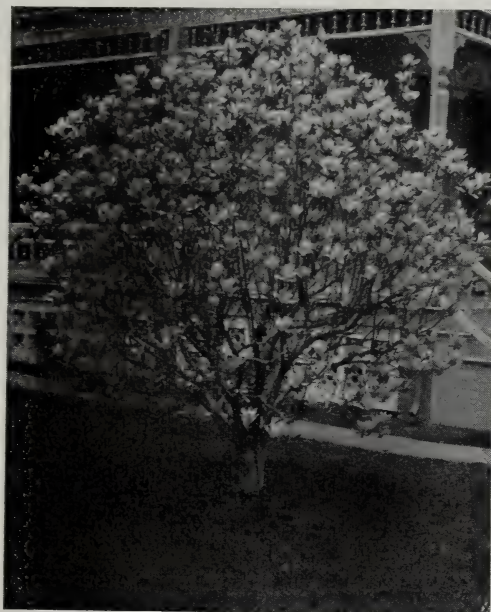
Prices on Pines.

1-1½ ft., balled	50c each
1½-2 ft., balled	75c each

Pinus Thunbergi (Japan Black Pine)

—A large beautiful tree extensively planted in Japan. In Alvin it thrives well on any soil and in extremes of temperature. Leaves, green, 3 to 4 inches long.

	Each
2-3 ft., balled	\$.50
3-4 ft., balled .....	.75
4-5 ft., balled	1.25
5-6 ft., balled	1.75
6-7 ft., balled	2.25



Southern Magnolia.

PODOCARPUS—Japan Yew Tree

A genus of hardy, ornamental, evergreen trees, with dark shining green leaves. Luxuriant in growth, and in form resembling the Irish Yew tree; of very symmetrical habit; bears flowers and fruit of ovoid shape; used either as a single specimen or a hedge plant.

Prices on Japan Yew Tree.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft. Balled	\$.35	\$3.00
2-3 ft. Balled.....	.75	6.00
3-4 ft. Balled.....	1.25	
4-5 ft. Balled.....	1.75	

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

PODOCARPUS NAGEIA

An evergreen tree, tall and symmetrical in form; leaves acute, straight, with many parallel veins, thick, very shiny green; most attractive as a garden tree; hardy and well adapted to the South. Introduced by us from Japan.

Prices on Podocarpus.

	Each
2½-3 ft.....	\$1.00
3-3½ ft.....	1.50
3½-4 ft.....	2.00

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA—Wild Peach

Is a native hardy evergreen of the South, very beautiful and symmetrical in growth. Produces an abundance of pleasant scented, oblong blossoms followed with small, black, shining fruits. This is a very valuable shade, ornamental, or avenue tree; on account of its compact foliage, the tree can be trained in all kinds of forms.

Prices on Wild Peach.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft. 2-yr., balled.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2-3 ft., 2-yr., balled.....	.50	4.00	30.00
4-5 ft., pyramidal specimen, balled.....	1.50		
5-6 ft., pyramidal specimen, balled.....	2.75		

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. Glauca (Shiro-Kashi of Japanese)
—An evergreen tree growing in warm regions; without doubt this is one of the most beautiful oaks ever introduced from Japan. The leaves are long and of a bright glossy green; growth is very symmetrical and compact.

Prices on Q. Glauca.

	Each
1-1½ ft.	25c
1½-2 ft.	35c
2-3 ft.	50c
3-4 ft.	75c
4-5 ft.	\$1.25

Q. Phyllireoides —Crape-leaved Oak.
Chirimenkashi of Japanese. A beautiful evergreen tree with dark, waxy, wrinkled leaves; it grows to a height of 10 feet or more; bushy in habit; thrives well in the South.

Prices on Q. Phyllireoides.

	Each
2-3 ft. Bushy, grafted	50c
3-4 ft. Bushy, grafted	75c

Q. Virginiana. Live Oak—The native wild evergreen oak of the South; a hardy shade and avenue tree; very desirable for street planting; will grow very successfully in almost any soil; may be used to good advantage in rocky places where other trees do not succeed.

Prices on Live Oak.

	Each	10
3-4 ft. Balled	50c	\$4.50
4-5 ft. Balled	75c	6.00
5-6 ft. Balled	\$1.50	12.50

WILD PEACH

See Prunus Caroliniana.

YEW—Japan

See Podocarpus.



Golden Euonymus.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued



Barberry. Thunbergii.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ARDISIA

A dwarf growing evergreen shrub with compact, dark, shining foliage; produces a profusion of red or white berries which remain upon the plant for a year; hardy in the South and succeeds best in a shady and moist situation; this is one of the most attractive pot plants.

A. Crenulata—Very popular as a house plant in the North. Has clusters of red berries.

Prices on A. Crenulata.

	Each	10	100
Two year, bushy ...	25c	\$2.00	\$17.50

A. Crispa—Similar to the above but the leaves are crimped. Price same as above.

A. Japonica. Senrio of Japanese—Grows taller with white berries. Price same as above.

BOXUS—Box Tree

Ornamental evergreen shrub of very dense, but rather slow growth, with shiny, small, green leaves and inconspicuous flowers and fruit; stands pruning well; is often used for ornamental hedges; is a splendid tree for single dwarf specimen on the lawn or in the garden; can be pruned to any desired shape; the Box Tree thrives well in any well-drained soil, but will do best if shaded a portion of the day.

B. Sempervirens—Shrub with small, shining foliage.

B. Sempervirens (Var. Arborescens)—Tall tree of more rapid growth than above; of loose open form.

Prices on Box Trees.

6-8 in., 2 years.....	25c each
8-12 in., 2 years.....	40c each
12-20 in., 2 years.....	50c each

CAMELIA

Prices on Camelia Japonica

Camelia Japonica—This well-known evergreen flowering plant comprises a great range of colors. They thrive best on clayish, loamy soil in humid regions.

	Each
12-15 in., balled	\$1.00
15-18 in., balled	1.25
18-24 in., balled	1.50

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Camelia Sazanka—The flowers appear early in spring and are mostly single petaled and of several colors, pink, white, variegated, etc. They are well adapted to the Gulf Coast Country and thrive on any soil.

Prices on C. Sazanka.

	Each
12-18 in.	\$.50
18-24 in.	1.00
24-30 in.	1.50

CAPE JASMINE

See Gardenia.

CEDAR, JAPAN

See Cryptomeria.

CHAMAECYPARIS (THUYA.)—Cypress. Chabo-Hiba of Japan

C. Obtusa Aurea Nana—Golden Japanese Cypress. Golden Chabo-Hiba of Japanese. Foliage intensely golden while growing. Similar to the below in other respects.

Prices on C. O. Aurea Nana.

8-12 in. Bushy, balled	75c each
12-18 in. Fine form, balled	\$1.25 each
18-24 in. Specimen tree, balled	2.00 each
24-30 in. Specimen tree, balled	3.00 each

C. Obtusa Nana. Chabo-Hiba of Japanese. A beautiful plant with foliage bright green and shining. The Japanese train this variety into miniature trees of great value.

Prices same as above.

2-3 ft. specimen tree	\$3.00 to \$5.00
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CRYPTOMERIA

C. Japonica Nana—Dwarf Japanese Cedar. Mankichi-Sugi of Japanese. Very dwarf and compact in habit and slow in growth, but very symmetrical and pyramidal in shape. Excellent plant for pot or box. Thrives better in higher altitudes.

Prices on C. Japonica Nana.

	Each.
1-1½ ft., balled	\$.75
1½-2 ft., balled	1.25
2-2½ ft., balled	2.00

FICUS ELASTICA—Rubber Plant

This is the well-known and popular rubber plant; has large glossy green leaves; needs protection from cold during winter; unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration.

Prices on Rubber Tree.

1-1½ ft.	\$1.00 each
1½-2 ft.	1.50 each

EUONYMUS—Evergreen Euonymus

This is a very attractive ornamental evergreen plant for yard or lawn, well adapted for seashores where many other plants fail to grow.

E. Altus—See page 50.

E. Japonicum—A handsome evergreen of dense, erect habit; leaves dark shining green through the year; adapted as tub plant or single specimen in lawn; very useful for seashore planting.

Prices on E. Japonicum.

	Each	10	100	1000
1-1½ ft., bushy, 2 yr. old	20c	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
1½-2 ft., bushy, 2 yr. old	25c	2.00	15.00	125.00
2-2½ ft., bushy, 2 yr. old	35c	3.00	20.00	150.00
2½-3 ft., bushy, 2 yr. old	50c	4.00	30.00	

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

E. J. Argenteo Variegatus—Silvery Euonymus; the margin of the leaves are marked with a band of creamy white.

Prices on E. J. Argenteo Variegatus.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., stocky	25c	\$2.00
1½-2 ft., stocky	35c	3.00
2-2½ ft., stocky	50c	4.00

E. J. Aureo—Golden Euonymus of a bright color.

Prices on Golden Euonymus.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., stocky	25c	\$2.00
1½-2 ft., stocky	35c	3.00
2-2½ ft., stocky	50c	4.00

E. J. Aureo Variegatus—Golden Variegated Euonymus; hardiest of the family; the dark green foliage is margined with a band of deep golden yellow. Introduced by us from Japan.

Prices on Golden Var. Euonymus.

1-1½ ft., 3 yr.	50c each
1½-2 ft., 3 yr.	75c each
2-3 ft., 3 yr.	\$1.00 each

Euonymus Microphyllus (E. Pulchellus)—Dwarf; small deep green leaves.

Prices on E. Microphyllus.

8-12 in.	25c each
12-16 in.	35c each

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmine

G. Florida (Gardenia Jasminoides) Cape Jasmine—Evergreen shrub with large, fragrant, white flowers blooming from spring to July in the South, where they are most extensively planted; will

thrive in any loamy soil; flowers are in great demand for button-hole bouquets and are shipped to Northern flower markets by the million; very fine plant for hedge.



Flower of Cape Jasmine.

Prices on G. Florida.

	Each	10	100
Small, 1-1½ ft., bushy, 1 yr.	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
Medium, 1½-2 ft., bushy, 2 yr.	35c	2.50	20.00
Large, 2-2½ ft., bushy, 2 yr.	50c	3.50	30.00
Extra large, 2½-3 ft. up, very bushy	75c	5.00	

G. Radicans, Dwarf Cape Jasmine—A recent introduction by the Alvin Japanese Nursery Company in 1910; a beautiful, compact, spreading, evergreen shrub of low dwarf growth; leaves are a shiny green, small and oval oblong; bears a wonderful abundance of pure white blossoms, slightly smaller than G. Florida, but equally as richly aromatic; begins blossoming in mass in April and continues throughout the summer; makes an excellent pot plant or grows well in the open. This is an excellent plant for a border for garden walks and flower beds.

Prices on G. Radicans.

	Each	10
Small size, very bushy	\$.75	\$ 5.00
Medium size, very bushy ..	1.25	10.00
Large size, very bushy ...	1.75	15.00
Beautiful specim'n size, v'y b's'y, \$5 each		

We have these trees trained in standard shape by grafting on G. Florida.

Prices on Standard Trees.

	Each
1-1½ ft. in height, 12 in. top, b'l'd.	\$1.25
1-1½ ft. in height, 15 in. top, b'l'd.	1.75
1-1½ ft. in height, 18 in. top, b'l'd.	2.50
1-1½ ft. in height, 24 in. top, b'l'd.	3.00

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

G. Radicans Variegata (Dwarf Variegated Cape Jasmine)—This plant is very similar to the above, except the foliage is splotted with white and green alternately; this variety is also cultivated in Japan as a border for walks and flower beds.

Prices on G. R. Variegata.

	Each
Small size	50c
Medium size	75c

ILEX

I. Latifolia. Taroyo of the Japanese—A very strikingly handsome evergreen tree of bushy habit. The leaves are medium in size, bright and leathery. In summer small greenish flowers come

forth in bunches, being followed with small red berries. A fine ornamental tree in lawn or garden.

Prices on I. Latifolia.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., strong, bushy, balled.	35c	\$3.00
1½-2 ft., strong, bushy, balled.	75c	4.00

I. Integra. Mochinoki of the Japanese—The leaves are smaller than Latifolia. The shiny bright and compact foliage makes this tree a fine hedge plant, or a specimen plant in garden.

Prices on I. Integra.

	Each	10
1-2 ft., balled	35c	\$3.00
2-3 ft., balled	50c	4.00
3-4 ft., balled	75c	

JASMINUM—Jasmine

Grand Duke—Large, double white, imbricated flowers; very fragrant; excellent for pot culture; should be protected from frost.

Prices on Grand Duke.

Strong	25c each
Very strong	35c each

Maid of Orleans—A very attractive shrub with medium sized double flowers; blooms profusely all summer; shiny, pale green foliage; very easy to grow; should be protected during winter.

Prices on Maid of Orleans.

Strong	20c each
Very strong	30c each

J. Officinale (Climbing)—See page 54 for description and price.

KUMQUAT—For Evergreen Specimen Tree

See page 13.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet



California Privet.

This is a very valuable plant or shrub with handsome foliage and showy flowers; it stands clipping to sharp and formal lines without detriment.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

L. Amurensis. Amoor River Privet—A densely branched variety of rapid growth with small leaves; the best hedge plant native to America; may be pruned to any desired form; very handsome when grown as an individual tree, and can be used as a windbreak.

Prices on L. Amurensis.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft.	15c	\$.75	\$ 5.00
2-3 ft., bushy	20c	1.25	7.00
3-4 ft., bushy	25c	1.50	10.00

L. Coriaceum — Thick leaved privet. Dwarf variety of very leafy form, with thick, leathery leaves; growth, five to six feet.

Prices on L. Coriaceum.

	Each	10	100
2 year old, 1-2 ft.	35c	\$3.00	
2 year old, 2-2½ ft.	50c	4.00	

L. Japonicum. Japan Privet—The smooth-leaved Privet introduced from Japan; bright green, winter and summer, with black berries at Christmas; can be pruned to a straight stem for a lawn or border tree or left bushy for massing or screens; it is also trained in the standard shape and grown in pot or tub; this is the finest of the Privets for windbreak, hedge, or avenue planting.

Prices on L. Japonicum.

	Each	10	100
18-24 in., well branched \$	.35	\$2.50	\$15.00
24-36 in., well branched	.55	4.50	30.00
3-4 ft., well branched...	.75	6.00	45.00
4-5 ft., well branched...	1.00	7.50	
5-6 ft., well branched...	1.50	10.00	
6-7 ft., well branched...	2.50		

These trees are trained similar to the standard Bay Tree, and is a fine substi-

tute for same. Shipped with a ball of earth.

Prices on Standard Trees.

	Each
3-4 ft. stem, 18-24 in. head, balled..	\$1.50
3-4 ft. stem, 24-30 in. head, balled..	1.75
3-4 ft. stem, 30-36 in. head, balled..	2.50
4-5 ft. stem, 36-42 in. head, balled..	3.50

L. Lucidum. Wax Privet—This is also a Japanese variety; leaves thick, ovate-lanceolate, of very dark, lustrous green; very hardy; a most desired and beautiful variety; confidently recommended to the South and Pacific.

Prices on L. Lucidum.

	Each	10	100
12-18 inches	\$.35	\$ 3.00	
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00	
24-30 inches, very bushy ..	1.00	7.50	
30-36 inches, very bushy ..	1.75	12.50	

L. Lucidum Nana—Resembles the L. Lucidum but leaves are smaller and dwarf in habit; a desirable variety in many respects; perfectly hardy.

Prices on L. Lucidum Nana.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in., branched ..	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
18-24 in., bushy	35c	2.50	20.00
24-30 in., bushy	50c	3.50	30.00

L. Ovalifolium. California Privet—One of the hardest varieties; well known all over the States. Most popular Privet on account of adaptability to various soils and climate, and is extensively used as hedge plant.

Prices on California Privet.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-3 ft., bushy ...	10c	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$30.00
3-4 ft., bushy ...	20c	1.00	7.00	50.00
4-5 ft., v'y bushy.	30c	1.50	10.00	75.00

NANDINA DOMESTICA

A handsome, erect, half-hardy shrub with ternately compound leaves and terminal compound panicles with flowers and yellow anthers, followed by clusters of bright round berries about the size of peas; it is a fine ornamental plant; shady place is preferred. Varieties, red and white.

Prices on Nandina Domestica.

1-1½ ft.	50c each
1½-2 ft.	75c each

NERIUM—Oleander

The Oleander is a well-known shrub with thick, glossy green leaves, evergreen and a strong, rapid grower; in the North it is only used as a pot plant, but throughout the Gulf section it can be grown outdoors without much danger of winter killing; our plants are field grown and are clean handsome specimens. Varieties, double, pink and white.

Prices on Oleander.

	Each.	10
Strong, bushy plants, balled .....	.50	\$3.50
Very strong and bushy, 2 yr., balled .....	.75	5.00
Specimen plants	1.25	10.00

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

OLEA FRAGRANS—Tea or Sweet Olive

Native of China, very sweet scented and on this account is very much esteemed by the Chinese; some varieties are almost ever bloomers; very profuse, fragrant flowers; should be planted near a building so it will be shaded a part of the day; easy to cultivate.

Prices on Sweet Olives.

	Each.
Medium size, bushy	\$.50
Large size, bushy	1.00
Specimen tree	1.50

PINUS—Pine

Pinus Densiflora—Tanyo-Sho of the Japanese. Dwarf Pine of surpassing beauty. Its umbrella-like form makes it excellent for lawn or pot planting. Highly ornamental.

Prices on Pine.

1½ ft. top, specimen	\$2.50 each
2 ft. top, specimen	3.50 each
2½ ft. top, specimen	5.00 each

P. Pendulata. Weeping Pine. With drooping branches and short needles. Unique ornamental lawn or garden tree.

Prices on Weeping Pine.

1½-2 ft.	\$.75 each
2-2½ ft.	1.00 each
2½-3 ft.	1.50 each

For other Pines, see page 35.

PITTOSPORUM

P. Tobira. Japanese Pittosporum. Low growing shrub, attains a height of 8 to 10 feet; very compact and symmetrical in form with glossy dark green leaves; pure white, fragrant flowers in spring; grows well in almost any soil and situation; perfectly adapted to the entire South; for border or hedge it is unsurpassed.

Price.

	Each.	10	100
One year, seedling		\$.75	\$5.00
Two year, 1-1½ ft., well branched	\$.50		
1½-2 ft., well branched	1.00		

PRIVET

See Ligustrum.

THEA CHINENSIS—Tea Plant

The commercial Tea tree. An evergreen shrub of easy culture. It is extensively cultivated. It attains a height of 6 to 7 feet. In late fall the white flowers are produced giving forth fragrance. In early summer the young leaves are gathered for tea. The plant is hardy in the South and very desirable for ornamental hedges.

Prices on Tea Plant.

1-1½ ft., balled	25c each
1½-2 ft., bushy, balled	75c each
2-2½ ft., bushy, balled	\$1.25 each

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER—Maple

Acer Dasycarpum. Silver Maple—Very hardy, thrives in almost any soil; rapid grower, attaining 30 feet or more; leaves green, silvery beneath; desirable shade tree in yard or street.

Acer Palmatum Thumb. Japanese Green Maple—It grows to be a large tree, is adapted for shade tree in street or avenue; the bright green foliage turns yellow

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

and then red in autumn; the timber is very valuable for all kinds of cabinet work and where hard wood is required.

Acer Rubrum. Scarlet or Red Maple—Very attractive for its symmetrical habit, earliness of its scarlet flowers and leaves in the spring. The bright green foliage turns red and orange yellow in the fall; this is very well adapted in the coast country of the South.

Prices on Maples.		Each	10
1-2 feet	.....	15c	\$1.25
2-3 feet	.....	25c	2.00
3-4 feet	.....	50c	4.00
4-6 feet	.....	75c	5.00

AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven

A deciduous tree of rapid growth; leaves, odd-pinnate with 13-25 leaflets, bright green; flowers in large panicles, succeeded by dense fruit-clusters, which are very highly colored; they succeed as street or shade tree, even in smoky cities and barren soils.

Prices on Tree of Heaven		Each
2-3 feet	.....	\$ .35
3-4 feet	.....	.50
4-5 feet	.....	.75
5-7 feet	.....	1.25

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSEN—Mimosa Tree

A Japanese tree of the order Leguminosa, growing to a height of twenty feet with bipinnate leaves; at night the leaves wither as if asleep, so that the Japanese called them the sleeping tree (Ne-mu-no-ki). In summer it produces very ornamental flowers at the tops of branches in the shape of a red tuft.

		Each
3-4 feet	.....	.50
4-5 feet	.....	.75
5-7 feet	.....	1.50

BALLED CYPRESS

See Taxodium Distichum.

BILSTEAD

See Liquidambar Styraciflua.

CATALPA

Catalpa Speciosa—A large rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Broad oval leaves, with comparatively smooth edges. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber used as railroad cross-ties.

		Each
2-3 feet	.....	25c
3-4 feet	.....	50c
4-5 feet	.....	75c

Catalpa Bungei (Bunge's Catalpa)—A species from China. Foliage large and glossy; of dense and dwarf habit; when grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height it makes a beautiful umbrella-like shape; flowers in large clusters a foot long; is unexcelled as a yard or avenue tree.

Price on Catalpa Bungei.

6-8 feet, standard shape, 1½-2 in. caliper	\$2.00
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CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS—Hackberry, Sugar Berry, Nettle Tree

One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenues and streets; of rapid growth; the tree in transplanting should be pruned to a single stem and the roots should be kept moist so that they will not dry out.

		Each	10
3-4 feet	.....	25c	\$2.00
4-5 feet	.....	35c	3.00
5-7 feet	.....	50c	4.00
7-9 feet	.....	75c	6.00
9 feet up	.....	\$1.25	7.50

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

CHINA UMBRELLA

See Melia.

CYPRESS, BALD

See Taxodium Distichum.

COTTONWOOD

See Populus.

ELM

See Ulmus.

EXCAECARIA

See Stillenia.

GINKO BILOBA—Maiden Hair Tree

Very picturesque, its curious maiden-hair-like leaves imparting a pleasing aspect; they thrive best in a loamy, moist soil and make a good avenue tree in cooler climates, tall and very hardy tree, with horizontal branches; leaves deciduous, borne in fascicles of three, five or more, dull green, straight with many parallel veins; fruit plum-like, about one inch in diameter and their kernels are eaten baked or boiled, or used in confectionery.

Prices on Ginko Biloba.

Each.

1-1½ feet	25c
1½-2 feet	35c

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS—Honey Locust

A large, handsome tree of rapid growth, usually with many stout, much branched thorns on trunk and branches. It is a very ornamental tree with elegant foliage.

Prices on Honey Locust.

Each.

2-3 feet	25c
3-4 feet	35c
4-5 feet	75c
5-6 feet	\$1.00

HACKBERRY

See Celtis Occidentalis.

HONEY LOCUST

See Gleditschia.

JUGLANS—Japan Walnut

For description and price, see page 24.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA—Sweet Gum or Bilstead

A handsome native tree of upright and symmetrical growth; very beautiful in autumn, when leaves turn yellow; this is one of the best trees for street or yard planting.

Prices on Sweet Gum.

Each

10

3-4 feet	\$.50	\$3.00
4-5 feet .....	.75	5.00
5-6 feet	1.00	7.50

MAIDEN HAIR TREE

See Ginko Biloba.

MAPLE

See Acer.

**MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS—
Texas Umbrella, China Umbrella**

Quick growing tree with dense round top. Most popular shade tree in the South. An improved variety of the common China tree; blooms middle of April; very fragrant.

Prices on Texas Umbrella.

Each

10

3-4 feet	\$.25	\$ 2.00
4-5 feet .....	.40	3.00
5-6 feet .....	.75	6.00
6-7 feet	1.25	10.00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

MIMOSA

See Albizzia Julibrissen.

MORUS—Mulberry

M. Alba. White Mulberry—Large tree of symmetrical, compact growth; very best for shade. Berries are very large and sweet and are borne in great quantities. This variety is well worth planting either for shade or fruits.

Prices on M. Alba.		Each.
3-4 feet	.....	25c
4-5 feet	.....	30c
5-7 feet	.....	50c

Morus Alba Pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry—A very beautiful ornamental tree having a head like umbrella, with weeping branches which reach to the ground; gives most unique effect in lawn, park or cemetery.

Prices on Teas' Weeping Mulberry.		Each.
4-5 feet	.....	\$1.00
5-7 feet, specimen tree	.....	1.50

M. Alba Tartarica. Russian Mulberry—Deciduous; hardy, thrifty growers; a bushy tree of low growing habit. Will grow in almost any soil and condition.

Price on Russian Mulberry.		Each.
3-4 feet	.....	25c
4-5 feet	.....	30c
5-7 feet	.....	50c

NETTLE TREE

See Celtis Occidentalis.

ORIENTAL PLANE

See Platanus Orientalis.

OAK

See Quercus.

PECAN TREES

For description and prices, see page 23.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—Oriental Plane, Sycamore

A large well-known shade and forest tree of most symmetrical habit. Does well in the Gulf Coast Country, as well as in the North. Grows in almost any kind of soil; unexcelled as an avenue tree.

Prices on Sycamore.		Each	10
3-4 feet	.....	25c	\$2.00
4-5 feet	.....	35c	3.00
5-6 feet	.....	50c	4.00
6-8 feet	.....	75c	5.00

POPULUS—The Poplar

Populus Alba Nivea. Silver Poplar—A form of the White Poplar with 3 to 5 lobed leaves, the under surface snow-white.

Prices on Poplar.		Each	10
3-4 feet	.....	25c	\$1.50
4-5 feet	.....	35c	2.50
5-6 feet	.....	50c	3.00

Populus Carolinensis. Carolina Poplar—A symmetrical and very rapid growing tree, making an upright or pyramidal head; resembles the Cottonwood, but the leaves are more tapering at apex and the habit of growth is quite distinct.

Prices on Carolina Poplar.		Each	10
4-5 feet	.....	25c	\$2.00
5-6 feet	.....	30c	2.50
6-7 feet	.....	40c	3.00
7-9 feet	.....	50c	3.50

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Populus Deltoides. Cottonwood—A large, broad-branched tree with broad spreading crown. Distributed from Canada to the Gulf. It is an excellent avenue tree or for any position needing a large shade tree of rapid growth.

Prices on Cottonwood.

	Each	10
4-5 feet	30c	\$2.00
5-6 feet	35c	2.50
6-8 feet	50c	3.50
2 year old	75c	5.50

Populus Nigra Italica. Lombardy Poplar—This tree sometimes attains a height of 75 to 100 feet. Naturally of compact, tall growth, but by proper pruning when young it can be forced to spread, making a beautiful shade tree. Very rapid grower. Well adapted to any part of the South. It is a good wind-break if forced to branch low.

Price same as above.

NORWAY POPLAR

Prices on Norway Poplar.

	Each	10
4-5 ft.	25c	\$1.50
5-6 ft.	30c	2.00
6-7 ft.	50c	3.50
7-8 ft.	75c	5.00

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. Dentata. Kashiwa of Japanese—Leaves with acute teeth on each side, light green above, glabrous, whitish or grayish green beneath; almost half evergreen with handsome foliage.

Prices on "Kashiwa."

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	35c	
3-4 ft.	50c	
4-5 ft.	75c	

Q. Palustris. Pin Oak—A rapid grower and transplants easily; foliage bright green, turning brownish-red in the fall; very desirable avenue or shade tree, with rather short spreading branches, forming a symmetrical pyramidal head.

Prices on Pin Oak.

	Each	10
3-4 ft.	50c	\$4.00
4-5 ft.	60c	5.00
5-6 ft.	75c	6.00

Q. Phellos. Willow Oak—Tree of very symmetrical habit and of rapid growth; one of the most desirable and beautiful shade trees in the South; leaves are short petioled, linear-oblong, bright green and glossy, very much resembling those of willow, hence, the common name; thrives well on swampy or moist soil.

Prices on Willow Oak.

	Each	10
4-5 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
5-6 ft. ....	.60	5.00
6-7 ft. ....	.75	6.00
7-9 ft.	1.25	10.00

Q. Serrata. Kunugi of Japanese—Grows well in mountainous regions of Japan; is much cultivated for ornamental and shade purposes; attains a height suitable for the purpose in a few years on account of its rapid growth; foliage is compact; the leaves are used to feed worms producing silk.

Prices on Q. Serrata.

	Each	10
2-3 ft., bushy	45c	
3-4 ft., bushy	55c	
4-5 ft., bushy	75c	
5-6 ft., bushy	\$1.25	

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

RHUS GLABRA—Ornamental Sumach

Flowering deciduous ornamental shrub, attaining a height of ten to fifteen feet; flowers in terminal panicles, fruits crimson, hairy; one of the best species for mass or other planting; leaves turn crimson in autumn.

Prices on Ornamental Sumach. Each

3-4 ft.	20c
4-5 ft.	25c
5-7 ft.	35c
7-9 ft.	75c

SALIX—Willow

S. Babylonica. Weeping Willow—A native of Asia; long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful trees for lawn or park.

Prices on Weeping Willow. Each

4-5 ft.	35c
5-6 ft.	50c
6-8 ft.	75c

S. Caprea. Goat Willow—A small tree twelve to twenty-five feet high; large leaves and fluffy bunches of hair-like blossoms appear in summer; very unique effect, valuable in artistic landscape work.

Prices on Goat Willow. Each

3-4 ft.	25c
4-5 ft.	30c
5-6 ft.	50c
3 year old, bushy	75c

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA—Japan Varnish Tree

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Highly recommended for avenue or street planting or to plant in any place where quick results are desired. Leaves, very large three to five lobed, maple-like, bright green, turning yellow in autumn. Large panicle of white flowers in June. Fine trees for bees. The tree grows straight and can be branched off at any desired height. The green bark gives a tropical atmosphere. An avenue of fine specimen trees can be seen at the grounds of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas.

Our experience has proved that the climate of the Gulf Coast Country is almost ideal for this beautiful tree, thriving best on well drained land.

Prices on Japan Varnish Tree.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft., 2 yr. old	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
3-4 ft., 2 yr. old	35c	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft., 2 yr. old	50c	4.00	35.00
5-6 ft., 3 yr. old	75c	5.00	45.00
6-7 ft., 3 yr. old	\$1.00	7.50	60.00
7-9 ft., 3 yr. old	1.25	10.00	75.00

STILLENIA—Syn. Excaecaria, Tallow Tree

The tree is a native of China and is highly valued for its fruits, which yield the tallow. This tallow is used very extensively in China for candle-making. The tree yields a hard wood, used by the Chinese for printing blocks, and its leaves are employed for dyeing black.

Prices on Tallow Tree.

	Each	10
1-2 ft., 1 year	20c	\$1.50
2-3 ft., 1 year	25c	2.00
3-4 ft., 2 years, well branched	35c	3.00
4-5 ft., 2 years, well branched	50c	4.00

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

SUGAR BERRY

See Celtis Occidentalis.

SWEET GUM

See Liquidambar Styraciflua.

SUMACH

See Rhus Glabra.

SYCAMORE

See Platanus Orientalis.

TALLOW TREE

See Stillengia.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM—Bald Cypress. (Deciduous Cypress)

A very rapid growing, beautiful, stately tree of pyramidal form; branches are covered with bright brown bark and beautiful feathery foliage of light green color, making it one of the most ornamental trees offered; it thrives in almost any soil. It should be planted more extensively.

Prices on Bald Cypress.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.	25c	\$2.00
3-4 ft.	35c	2.75
4-5 ft.	50c	3.50
5-6 ft.	75c	5.00



American White Elm.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

See Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis.

TREE OF HEAVEN

See Ailanthus.

ULMUS AMERICANA

American White Elm

The well-known white elm; grows anywhere in the South; the elm will make a rapid, spreading growth and lives to an extreme old age; extensively planted for avenues and streets.

	Each	10
3-4 ft.	25c	\$2.00
4-5 ft.	35c	3.00
5-7 ft.	50c	4.00

UMBRELLA CHINA

See Melia Azedrach.

VARNISH TREE. (Japan)

See Sterculia Plantanifolia.

WALNUT

See Juglans.

WILLOW

See Salix.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALTHEA

See Hibiscus.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

Thunberg's Barberry

Dense low shrub from Japan, with spreading branches, deeply grooved; flowers pale yellow; fruit elliptic or nearly globe-like; is especially remarkable for its dense horizontal growth, and large brilliant red flowers and fruits; fruits remain on tree all winter; bright scarlet foliage in the fall; makes a beautiful hedge.

Prices on Barberry.		Each
10 to 18 in., bushy	.....	25c
18 to 24 in., bushy	.....	35c

CALYCANTHUS FLORI-

DUS—Sweet or Brown

Shrub

Deciduous shrub of aromatic fragrance; solitary, rather large blossoms, double dark reddish, with very pleasant aroma; hardy in the Central and Northern States; this shrub will grow in almost any well-drained, rich soil in either shady or sunny position; shady place preferred in the South.

Prices on Brown Shrub.		Each
1½-2 ft.	.....	25c
2-3 ft.	.....	50c

CERCIS CHINENSIS

Judas Tree

A vigorous growing bush; the shining dark green, heart-shaped leaves are thick and leathery; in early spring, before the leaves appear, purplish pink flowers cover the branches and make it one of the most attractive spring flowering shrubs.

Prices on Judas Tree.		Each
3-yr.-old, strong plant, very bushy..	.....	75c

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS

Flowering Willow

A tall growing shrub of southwest Texas. The flowers are a large, corolla-like tube, divided in five lobes, edge crimped, varied lavender hues;; leaves resemble a willow.

Prices on Flowering Willow.		Each	10
2 yr. old, strong plant	.....	35c	\$3.00
3 yr. old, strong plant	.....	50c	

CLERODENDRON

Clerodendron Squamatum—Togiri of the Japanese. Hardy shrub, attains a height of 6 to 10 feet; leaves very large, round-cordate, abruptly pointed; from spring to autumn it bears five-petaled brilliant scarlet flowers in the large spikes. The most attractive ornamental shrub we have.

		Each
1-2 ft.	.....	\$ .50
2-3 ft.	.....	.75
3-4 ft.	.....	1.25

CRAPE MYRTLE

See *Lagerstroemia Indica*.

CRATAEGUS CUNEATA

Thorn. Sanzashi of Japan

Dense, low-growing shrub, attaining a height of five to six feet with many thorny branches; in spring it produces single white flowers in clusters, being followed with round red or yellow skinned fruits about two-thirds inch in diameter; is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.

Price on Thorn.

Flowering size	50c each
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CYDONIA JAPONICA

Japan Flowering Quince

A beautiful shrub, three to six feet, with spreading spiny branches; two to six flowers in a cluster, scarlet red, pink and variegated; an excellent hardy ornamental; thrives well on any soil.

Prices on Flowering Quince.

		Each
1-2 ft.	.....	25c
2-3 ft.	.....	35c
3-4 ft.	.....	50c

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS

Scotch Broom. Enishida of Japan

It is a very ornamental and a free flowering shrub. Its yellow papilio-like flowers, and nearly bare stems, make a unique combination in the American landscape. This plant is highly recommended by landscape gardeners. It is a naturalized plant in the South and Pacific.

Prices on Scotch Broom.		Each
1-2 ft.	.....	35c
2-3 ft.	.....	50c
3-4 ft.	.....	75c

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

DEUTZIA CRENATA—Pride of Rochester

Very ornamental shrub, with showy white or blush flowers appearing in spring or early summer; deciduous; leaves, rough, hairy, under surface; this plant is well adapted to border planting with other shrubbery or alone; splendid for greenhouse decoration.

Prices on Pride of Rochester.

	Each
Bushy	25c
Bushy, strong	50c

DIERVILLA—Weigela

Shrub of spreading habit, arching branches, 5 to 10 feet high; leaves rather large, pale or pink carmine, funnel-shaped flowers; a vigorous and easy grower; splendid lawn plant.

Bushy, strong 25c each

ELAEAGNUS—Japan Oleaster

Gumi of Japanese—Highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage. For further description see page 3.

EUONYMUS

For Evergreen Euonymus, see page 38.

E. Altus. Cork Bark—Spreading shrub 6 to 8 feet; inconspicuous purplish flowers; very attractive in fall on account of the handsome, small scarlet fruits; splendid red colored foliage in the fall.

Prices on E. Altus.

	Each
1-2 ft.	35c
2-3 ft.	50c

FLOWERING PLUM—Hana Komme of Japan

This is the most beautiful flowering shrub. A mass of pinkish flowers literally covers entire branches in early spring. Thrives well in the Gulf Coast Country.

Price on Flowering Plum.

Strong and bushy plant 50c each

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus Hamabo—Large yellow flowers; plant attains a height of 8 to 10 feet; hardy in the Southern States and a vigorous grower; we first brought this plant to this country in 1910, and have fully tested it in our grounds at Alvin.

Prices on Hamabo.

	Each
4-5 ft., strong and very bushy ...	\$1.25
5-6 ft., strong and very bushy	2.00

Hibiscus Syriacus. Althea; Rose of Sharon—It is perfectly hardy and grows to a height of 5 to 8 feet and is used as a border and hedge plant; many colors; pink, white, purple and variegated; blooms in great profusion from May until September; double and single.

Prices on Althea.

	Each
2-3 ft., strong and bushy	25c
3-4 ft., strong and bushy	35c
4-6 ft., strong and bushy	50c

Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis—This is a most beautiful flowering shrub of rapid growth. Blooms constantly during the growing period. Flowers are very large, several inches in diameter, double or single of many different colors and very attractive. They grow very well in the Gulf Coast, but require good protection during the winter. It is a most desirable shrub for pot culture. We have double copper yellow, double pink, double peach-blow, single red, double red and single pink variegated.

Prices on H. R. Sinensis.

	Each	10
Strong plant	75c	\$5.00

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS
Var. Otaksa

Grand free flowering shrub with large clusters of showy flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple, according to soil. The boldness of the inflorescence and duration of beauty have ranked the Hydrangea Otaksa among the most popular garden subjects. Its clusters of blossoms present a striking appearance. They are most effective when planted en masse. Should be grown in the shade in the South.

Prices on Hydrangea.

	Each
Small size	25c
Medium size	35c
Large size	50c

JAPAN OLEASTER

See Eleagnus.

JASMINUM—Jessamine or
Jasmine

J. Sieboldianum. Yellow Jessamine. Japanese Obai—Erect shrub, four-angled, smooth, short, stiff branches; foliage falls in autumn when growth is completed; flowers in winter and very early spring in the south; very desirable

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

on account of the extremely early blossoms; hardy in the north.
Price on Jessamine 50c each

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA
Crape Myrtle

A genus of handsome, free flowering shrubs from India; an inhabitant of nearly every home-yard; is to the South what the lilac is to the North; a strong growing shrub, reaching a height of ten to twenty feet, producing an abundance of soft leaves; flowers in spring and summer; varieties, crimson, purple, white.

Prices on Crape Myrtle.

	Each	10
1-2 ft., flowering size	\$.20	\$1.50
3-4 ft., flowering size	\$.50	3.50
4-5 ft., specimen	1.25	...
5-7 ft., straight stem 7-9 in. in circumference, speci- men	\$2.00 to \$5.00	

LONICERA—Bush Honey-
suckle

Desirable, free-blooming shrub of erect habit in growth. Thrives in any soil and easiest of culture. The upright and dense growth makes an excellent hedge plant.
Price 25c each; \$2.00 per 10

MAGNOLIA

M. Conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia—Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet. A mass of beautiful white blossoms entirely cover the tree in spring. It is an exceedingly handsome deciduous tree. The delicate odor can be scented at a great distance.
2-3 ft. 50c each

M. Hypoleuca—Ho-Noki of Japanese. Attains a height of 40 to 50 feet; leaves large, glaucous green, very beautiful; it opens pale yellow flowers in spring.

Prices on M. Hypoleuca.

	Each
2-3 ft.	35c
3-4 ft.	50c
4-5 ft.	75c

M. Kobus. Thunberg's Japanese Magnolia—Valuable ornamental variety. It grows in pyramidal form. Branches are dense and short. Blooms early in April, flowers creamy yellow.
2-3 ft. 35c each

M. Obovata. Purple Magnolia—A deciduous garden bush, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Flowers, dark purple on the outside and purple on the inside. It contrasts finely with Magnolia Conspicua when planted on the lawn together. It is remarkable for the beautiful flowers produced in the spring before the leaves are developed.
3-4 ft., bushy 75c each
For the Evergreen Magnolia see page 35.

PUNICA GRANATUM
Pomegranate

A most beautiful hardy flowering shrub well-known in the South. For further description on fruiting varieties, see page 28. Varieties we have to offer: Double Scarlet, Double Variegated, Red and White, Double Yellow.

Prices on Pomegranate.

	Each	10
1-2 ft., bushy	25c	\$2.00
2-3 ft., bushy	30c	2.50
3-5 ft., bushy	50c	4.00
5-6 ft., bushy	75c	5.00

Japan Dwarf Pomegranate—Low, bushy, dwarf growth; dense foliage and branches; flowers semi-double, bright scarlet, medium size; fruit one and one-half to two inches in diameter; profuse bloomer and prolific bearer; makes an excellent pot plant and the most beautiful low-headed hedge plant; for bedding in lawn it is very desirable on account of its constant blossoms.

Prices on Japan Dwarf Pomegranate.

	Each	10
Small	\$.50	\$4.00
Medium .....	.75	5.00
Large	1.00	7.50

QUINCE—Flowering

See Cydonia Japonica.

ROSE OF SHARON

See Hibiscus Syriacus.

SANZASHI, Of Japan

See Crataegus Cuneata.

SCOTCH BROOM

See Cytisus Scoparius.

SPIRAEA—Spireas

Herbaceous plant. Forms a most beautiful hardy border plant with feath-

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

er-like flowers, pink and white colored. The species is most extensively forced for winter flowers and is widely used for Easter-time decorations.



Spiraea Van Houtte.

S. Cantonensis. Lance-Leaved Spiraea. Kodermari of Japanese—Shrub with slender arching branches; the flowers are very handsome, white, in the form of small balls; exceedingly ornamental; hardy in the South.

2-3 ft., strong bushy plant ... 50c each
3-4 ft., strong bushy plant ... 75c each

S. Japonica. Japanese Spiraea—A shrub with upright branches, 3 to 4 feet in height; flowers rosy-pink, in flat topped clusters; very showy.

Heavy plant 35c each

S. Japonica Alba. Dwarf White Spiraea—Native of Japan; branches upright and

stiff; flowers white in clusters, as the above; neat and attractive.

Heavy plant 35c each

S. Van Houtte. Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath—Flowers all double, showy white, produced in profusion; quite hardy; highly recommended.

Heavy plant 35c each

THORN

See Crataegus Cuneata.

TAMARIX—Tamarisk

(All varieties are excellent for seashore planting.)

T. Africana. French Tamarisk—A tall shrub with slender spreading branches and bluish-green scale-like leaves. Native of Europe. Flowers pinkish, in slender paniced racemes, in spring or early summer. Showy and distinct. All varieties are excellent plants for seashore.

T. Gallica. Indian Tamarisk—A variety of the foregoing species from the Himalayas, characterized by its upright growth, longer racemes of pink flowers and dull green foliage.

T. Plumosa. Japanese Tamarisk—A shrub, usually 10 to 12 feet tall and slender spreading branches and bright green foliage. Native of Japan.

Prices on Tamarix.

	Each	10
4-5 ft.	25c	\$2.00
5-7 ft.	50c	4.00

CLIMBERS

AKEBIA QUINATA — Akebi of Japan

This is a hardy, climbing Japanese vine of rapid growth; suitable for large arbors and trellises, in sunny or shady situations; the color of the flowers is dark brown and is very sweet scented; adapted to any kind of soil; bears fruit in size and form similar to Banana fruit, but sweeter; the vine is slow grower, but well adapted to the South.

Price 50c each

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUE-FOLIA—Virginia Creeper

A high-climbing vine, holding to supports by long, slender tendrils opposite the leaves; leaves small and rich green;

flowers perfect, greenish and small.
15c each; larger size, 25c each.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII
Japanese or Boston Ivy

A hardy and very useful climber, climbing firmly and covering walls densely; the glossy foliage stands dust well, also smoke, and turns to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall; the favorite of all hardy vines in the cities.

Prices on Boston Ivy: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

See Lonicera.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

JASMINUM OFFICINALE
White Jasmine

Very hardy evergreen climber; flowers white, fragrant and bloom during summer. Thrive in most any situation. Highly recommended for covering walls.

25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

KUDZU VINE

See Pueraria Thunbergiana.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

Common, but very ornamental deciduous climbing shrub or vine; very thrifty grower—flowers large and fragrant. We offer two varieties: red and yellow.

25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

MILLETIA JAPONICA
Summer Wistaria

A climbing leguminous plant. Resembles the Wistaria Chinensis in every re-

spect, except in size. It blooms white pale yellow flowers in mid-summer.
50c each.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine

A hardy climber of extremely rapid growth; this is an excellent plant for covering walls, fences or unsightly places or objects on your home grounds; the vines will run 40 to 50 feet in a single season and will put out numerous branches that will make a similar growth; bears clusters of purple flowers.

The Kudzu is now being grown in extensive quantities in some portions of the South for stock feed. The young tender growth is very fine hay.

25c each root; \$2.00 per 10.

SUMMER WISTARIA

See Milletia Japonica.

VIRGINIA CREEPER

See Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.

WISTARIA

A beautiful, vigorous, hardy, climbing vine; small leaves in great abundance, dark silvery to a light green; bears long, slender, drooping clusters of beautiful pea-shaped flowers, ranging in color from a pure creamy white to a delicate pink or purple; our vines are grafted.

Prices on Wistaria.

	Each
2 years old, grafted	50c
3 years old, grafted	75c
4 years old, grafted specimen	\$1.00 to \$2.00
5 years old, grafted specimen	\$2.00 to \$4.00

W. Chinensis (Chinese)—Purple and white Wistaria; flowers 7 inches to 12 inches long.

color; it is a rare variety introduced by us.

W. Multijuga—Japanese purple and white Wistaria; flowers two to five feet long.

Price on Pink Wistaria.

1 year old, grafted 50c each
3 years old, grafted specimen \$2.00 each

W. Multijuga Rosea—Japanese Pink Wistaria; flowers are similar to those of the long Japanese variety, but pink in

Sweet Scented Japanese Wistaria—This variety is noted for its fragrant flowers and is highly esteemed on this account. Prices same as above.

We have Wistaria trained in Standard or Tree form, in purple and white varieties.

Price on Standard Wistaria.

Strong plants with fine form\$2.00 to \$5.00 each

BAMBOO

The Bamboo delights in a deep, rich loam, and generously responds to good treatment. They should be planted in rich, moist (not wet) soil in a sheltered location.

The Bamboo is an excellent ornamental plant. The following varieties will grow very successfully in the Southern States.

Prices on Bamboos.

	Each
Small clump	\$.50 to \$.75
Medium clump .....	.75 to 1.00
Strong clump	1.00 to 2.00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Arundinacia Japonica—Me-dake of Japanese. Attains a height of 20 to 30 feet; slender, smooth and extensively used for many purposes, such as hedge, fences, handles, rods, etc.

Bambusa Arundinacea—Madake of the Japanese. Common giant Bamboo; general garden plant; can be easily grown; remarkable for its height, often attaining 75 feet with a diameter of four to five inches; the stems are used for many purposes; in spring the young shoots are eaten as vegetable.

Bambusa Aurea—Hoo-Chiku of the Japanese. A garden Bamboo attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet; it is suitable for hedges, and the small ones are planted in pots; white and yellow stripes on leaves.

Bambusa Nigra—Resembles the first one in shape, but a little smaller; bark is shiny black, and used muchly for making various kinds of furniture.

Bambusa Pygmooa—Kimmei Chiku of the Japanese. A garden variety growing to a height of about ten feet with a diameter of about one inch; the stem is green on the side where the branches shoot forth, and the reverse side is yellow; leaves have white stripes and are very pretty.

Bambusa Sterilis—Hotei-Chiku of the Japanese. Height ten to fifteen feet, straight stem; internode at the base is very short and irregular, forming a curious appearance; excellent Bamboo for fishing rods or walking canes; fine ornamental bush in gardens; the best adapted for the South.

PALMS

The following varieties of palms, except where designated, may be successfully grown without protection from 40 to 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, and when planted in protected places, or covered during extreme cold snaps in winter, they may be grown 100 miles inland.

Palms are very easy to grow and their value as an ornament is unsurpassed—they give a rich tropical appearance that cannot be had with any other plant.

The following palms are strong field grown specimens, but are established in kegs or boxes before shipment—they will all grow.



Palm, Washingtonia Filifera.

Phoenix Canariensis—This is the Palm that is so extensively grown in Southern California. It makes a beautiful lawn or avenue ornament. Attains a height of ten to fifteen feet.

Washingtonia Filifera (Sentinel Palm)—A tall upright growing tree, very hardy, barren of foliage, except near the top where there is a large tuft of broad, spreading, fan-shaped leaves.

Prices on the Above Palms Established in Kegs, F. O. B. Nursery.

Height	Each	10
2 to 3 feet	\$2.75	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00	40.00

Chamaerops Excelsa—Hardy fan palm of slow growth; will stand hard freezing; very desirable for ornamental planting in lawn or house.

Prices 50c to \$1.25 each.

Cycas Revoluta. Sago Palm—Established in pot; an ideal hardy decorative garden and house plant; the leaves are like ostrich feathers and are dark green, uncurling from the top of the stem.

Price 15c to 20c each leaf, according to size; or 75c to \$10.00 each plant.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

GRASSES

EULALIA

Eulalia Japonica. Variegated—This is a robust perennial grass, forming, when well established, large clumps with firm but graceful leaves which are marked with alternate stripes of creamy white and green; attains a height of six to ten feet; has beautiful flowers covered with long, silky hairs.

Eulalia Japonica. Variegated. Var. Gracillima Univitata—A beautiful form with graceful narrow leaves; perfectly hardy, and highly ornamental for garden or lawn.

50c each clump; \$1.00 strong clump.

YUCCA BACCATA

Spanish Bayonet

Low, compact grower; leaves rigid; yellowish-green flowers; flower cluster 5 to 6 feet long.

Price, 50c each.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

Adam's Needle

Compact grower; dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish white flowers.

Price, 50c each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

ASPARAGUS

A. Plumosa Nana. Asparagus Ferns—A very valuable decorative plant. The plants may be grown indoors in pots and trained for open screens on windows, etc. The cut sprays will remain fresh and retain their attractive shape for many days after being cut.

	Each	10
3-inch pot	25c	\$2.00
5-inch pot	50c	3.50

A. Sprengeri—A new species very graceful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

	Each	10
3-inch pot	20c	\$1.50
5-inch pot	35c	3.00

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA

Shield Plant

A most desirable, hardy house plant on account of stiff, shining leaves of shield shape; in the South it will thrive well in the open ground, if shaded. There are two varieties; white and green variegated, and green.

Price 20c each leaf, or \$1.00 to \$2.00 each plant in pot.

Beletia Hyacinthina

A perennial orchid. Has tubrous roots; late in spring it shoots forth peduncles to a height of about one foot, and bears several reddish or white flowers of fine

odor at the top; this plant thrives in almost any soil in the South.

Price, 50c per 10 roots.

IRIS KEMPFER—Japanese Iris

These handsome spring-blooming plants begin flowering about the middle of April and continue to bloom for five or six weeks. The flowers are large and of various hue—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. Very effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams.

Price: 25c each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100.

FERNS

Boston Ferns—This is one of the best foliage plants that has been in the market for many years. It has many good points—beauty of foliage, hardiness, ability to exist and do well under adverse care and to do well in the house or conservatory.

	Each
4-inch pot	35c
5-inch pot	50c
7-inch pot	\$1.00

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

One of the most beautiful flowering house or garden plants. We have a nice collection of the Japanese and American types in various colors.

Price: 15c each.

LESPEDeza—Bush Clover

A hardy, deciduous shrub, blooming in

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

summer and producing long, pendulous branched panicles in beautifully colored flowers. If pruned close down to the ground every spring it forms a neat, graceful bush, 4 to 5 feet high, which is covered in summer with blossoms. It is a splendid addition to any collection of herbaceous plants.

	Each
Small stump	25c
Strong stump	50c

L. Japonica. Japanese Bush Clover— Similar to below, but flowers are white, leaves are broader and less pointed; branches are longer and taller.

L. Sieboldi. Sieboldi's Bush Clover— Ever-bloomer in the South, with rose-purple flowers; blades of leaves elongated on smaller branches; slender and rosy colored.

Musa—Banana

This is a well-known, fruit-bearing, banana plant. Nice roots that will make a growth of from six to ten feet the first season; makes a very attractive tropical appearance.

Prices on Banana.

Medium size	25c each; \$2.00 per 10
Large size	50c each; \$4.00 per 10

Polianthea Tuberosa
Mexican Tuberose

A tuberous perennial. In spring many daffodille-like leaves come up from the tube and during May to October long stalks appear constantly with many white, sweet-scented, beautiful flowers. They thrive best in rich, loamy soil holding moisture and the tubes multiply very rapidly. The plant is extensively cultivated for cut-flowers. They stand long shipment. The roots should be protected from severe freeze.

Price per 10, 25c; per 100, \$2.00.

Sececis Kaempferi
Leopard Plant

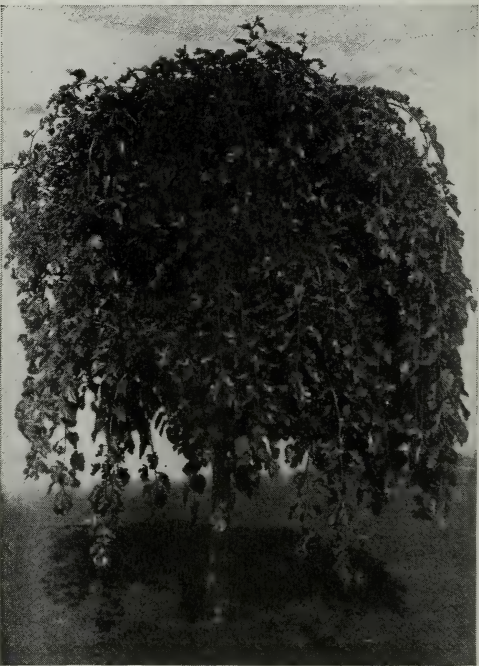
A perennial house plant with leaves six to ten inches across, dark, bright green, blotched white or creamy yellow; flowers with bright yellow rays.

Price: 50c each stump; \$1.00 each stump in pots.

Tradscantia Zebrina
Wandering Jew

This is a beautiful plant, growing to four feet, having leaves nicely striped with white, purple and green; they grow better in a moist shady situation. This is extensively grown as a basket-plant and also as a house plant.

Price: 25c each.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry (See page 45).

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued



ROSES

Roses are the most important flowering shrubs of the South. Nowhere in the country do they develop in such beauty or bloom in such profusion. No garden is complete without its rose-bed, no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

With few exceptions, the most satisfactory results will be secured by planting Roses grafted on strong-growing roots. Nearly all Roses grown from cuttings are vastly inferior, producing poor, weak plants as compared with grafted specimens. Our Roses are strong, grafted plants, grown in the open field—the kind of Roses that give satisfaction. In planting, the graft-union should be placed two or three inches under the surface of the ground. Any shoots which come from the root below the graft-union should be promptly removed, as these are worthless and will soon injure the grafted Rose above.

CLIMBING ROSES are usually regarded as valuable only for porches or trellises. While useful for these purposes, they are often much more satisfactory as bush Roses. Climbing Roses are strong growers; given plenty of room and severely pruned, they produce an abundance of bloom never surpassed and not often equaled by the true bush Roses. The ability of a Rose to bloom depends on its ability to grow and produce new wood.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing Roses

Almost any good garden soil, which is well drained, is suitable for Roses, but it must be well broken up and put in good condition before planting. It should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure, bone meal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Be sure that the fertilizer is thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Never plant Roses under large trees, or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. If you want to get good Roses, keep the ground free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated in summer. A mulching in the fall with stable manure or leaf-mold is beneficial. During the growing season a small amount of bone meal or liquid manure, applied at intervals of a month or six weeks will give beneficial results.

When Planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches, and cut these back to 3 to 6 inches, according to the vigor of the plants. Unless Roses are cut back severely when planted, there is danger of loss, and, furthermore, these cut-back plants will produce finer flowers. The holes in which the plants are to be set should be of ample size. You cannot expect good results from Roses improperly planted.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Pruning. After the first killing frost, or when the Roses are thoroughly matured, two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood, and when pruning cut off close to the main stems or limbs, and do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these will decay and injure the plant. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem. Of course, all weak and spindling growth should be removed.

It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

Prices on Roses.			
	Each	10	100
1 year, strong field grown	30c	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 years, strong field grown	40c	3.50	30.00

We have roughly divided our list according to colors, as follows:

BUSH ROSES.

Pink. Brides Maid Bon Silene Helen Gould Maman Cochet Mrs. B. R. Cant Madame Caroline Testout Paul Neyron	Rosa Rugosa Wm. R. Smith	Gen. Jacqueminot Louis Philippe Meteor R. M. Henrietta
	Yellow. Etoile De Lyon Madame Franciska Kruger	White. Bride Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Snowflake
	Red. American Beauty	

CLIMBING ROSES.

Pink. Baby Rambler	White. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Mrs. Robert Peary) (Climbing Kaiserin)	Yellow. Marechal Niel Souv. L. Van Houtte
Red. Climbing Meteor Crimson Rambler		

American Beauty—Large, full, beautiful red. Not a strong grower; produces fine flowers during spring and fall.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur)—This Rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost; semi-double, dark crimson flowers, produced in clusters. A fine Rose for massing or bedding.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Bride—Superb pure white Rose; buds and flowers usually large and finely formed.

Bridesmaid—This has a deep brilliant pink blossom of beautiful form and rich, fragrant aroma; good bloomer.

Climbing Kaiserin—The best white,

hardy, everblooming climber; buds are long and pointed, produced on long stiff stems like a forcing rose; delicious fragrance.

Crimson Rambler—A rich crimson color; vigorous grower, very popular; blooms in clusters.

Etoile de Lyon—Color beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant. One of the best Roses of its class.

General Jacqueminot—Crimson and well formed and not surpassed in beauty and brilliance of color.

Helen Gould—One of the best if not the best winter blooming rose; a splendid rich, rosy, crimson flower.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—One of the strongest growing, freest-blooming, most perfect-flowered of the Hybrid Teas.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Louis Phillippe—Rich velvety crimson. It is the most showy dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not in bloom.

Madame Alfred Carriere—Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Madame Caroline Testout—Color most brilliant pink imaginable. Beautiful either in bud or open. Fine rounded form with most perfect shapely petals. Bush rather weak growth.

Maman Cochet—Color, fleshy pink, with inner side of petals silvery rose. The beautiful elongated buds and full blown flowers are exquisitely charming, while the fragrance is rich and delicious.

MARECHAL NIEL—The immense size and dark golden yellow color of this rose is familiar to every one; splendid size; perfect form, large, deep double blossom; this is the finest climbing Tea Rose of all.

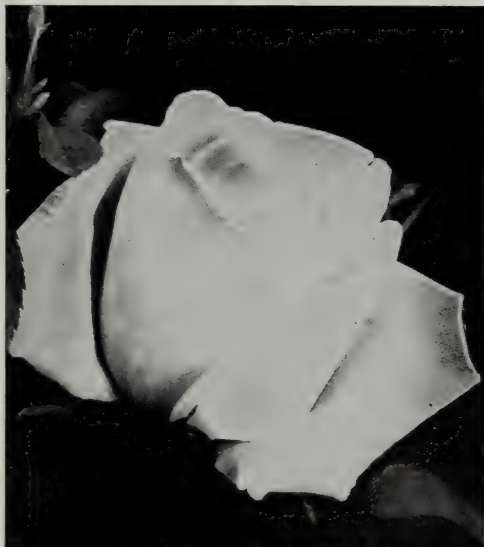


General Jacqueminot.

METEOR—A dark, rich, velvety crimson rose—so dark that it sometimes appears blackish crimson; a constant, profuse bloomer; a vigorous grower.

Climbing Meteor—Same as above, except this is climbing.

Mrs. B. R. Cant—Strong grower of spreading habit. Flowers large, pink, profuse bloomer.



Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

Mlle. Franciska Kruger—Color variable; in cooler weather it is a deep coppery yellow, changing to lovely red shades in the warmer weather. Always pretty; vigorous grower; free bloomer.

Paul Neyron—One of the largest flowering roses in cultivation, very free bloomer. Deep, clear rose; very fresh and attractive, making straight shoots four to five feet high.

R. M. Henrietta—Color, bright cherry-red; finely formed buds which always open into large perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness; desirable for cut flowers, retaining their form and beauty for several days.

Rosa Rugosa, Japanese Rose—These roses form sturdy bushes. Perfectly hardy in the most trying places, standing hot suns well and thriving in dry or sandy soils. The large, fragrant single flowers are produced in profusion throughout the summer.

Snowflake, or Marie Lambert—Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and very double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Wm. R. Smith—Bright pink; very hardy, has great resistance to all diseases; this is in every way an excellent rose.

RESIN WASH FORMULA

To be used as Spray against White Fly and Scale Insects.

	For Win- ter Use	For Sum- mer Use
Resin	30 lbs.	20 lbs.
Caustic Soda (98%)..	8 lbs.	5 lbs.
Fish Oil	4½ pints	3 pints
Water	100 gals.	150 gals.

Have the resin broken into small pieces, place it, the caustic soda and fish oil in a large iron boiler or kettle; pour over this twenty gallons of water and cook over a good fire for not less than

three hours; add hot water, a little at a time; stir thoroughly until there is about fifty gallons of the hot solution; strain this into a spray pump and add cold water to make up as above indicated, or keep the mixture as a stock solution and dilute with an equal amount of water as desired for use. **Do not add cold water while the solution is cooking, but provide hot water for this purpose.**

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FORMULA

To be used as a Spray for Fungi.

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds
Unslacked Lime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Put the copper sulphate in a coarse sack and suspend into a barrel containing twenty-five gallons of water; hang in barrel so it will just be covered by the water; slack the lime in a wooden bucket by adding a small amount of

water at a time, and reduce this to a thin paste; put this paste into a second barrel of twenty-five gallons water; allow time to thoroughly cool before mixing the two solutions and agitate thoroughly; dip out a bucketful of each solution and pour together in united stream into the pump barrel through a strainer.

ABOUT WEIGHTS AND SHIPPING

The question of freight charges to distant points is a matter of serious consideration, and we are therefore submitting a few figures to give a clearer insight into the subject.

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 6 to 8 ft., 2 pounds each; 4 to 6 ft., 1½ pounds each; 3 to 4 ft., one pound each; 2 to 3 ft., ½ pound each; Grape Vines, ⅓ pound each.

Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 ft. and up to 12 to 15 ft., 3 to 10 pounds each.

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 20 to 40 pounds each, with naked roots, 1 to 3 pounds each.

Palms, packed in boxes, with ball of earth, 2 to 3 ft. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5 to 6 ft. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

GENERAL INDEX

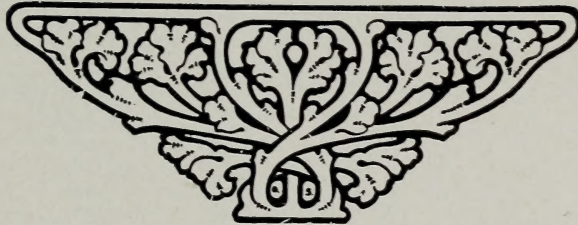
	Page	Page	
A			
Abies Firma	31	Citron	15
Acacia	31	Citrus Fruits	7-14
Acer and varieties	42-43	Citrus Trifoliata	15
Adam's Needle	55	Climbers	52-53
Ailanthus	43	Cotton Wood	46
Akebia Quinata	52	Crape Myrtle	51
Albizzia Zulihrissen	43	Crataegus Cunaeta	49
Althea	49	Clerodendron	49
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia	52	Cryptomeria	34, 38
Ampelopsis Veitchii	52	Chrysanthemum	55
Apple and varieties	22	Cupressus Sempervirens Royalii	34
Arborvitae	32	Cydonia Japonica	49
Ardisia and varieties	37	Cypress	34
Asparagus	55	Cypress, Bald	44
Aspidistra Lurida	55	Cytisus Scoparius	49
Australian Blackwood	31	D	
B		Date, Japan	29
Bald Cypress	48	Deciduous Shrubs	49-52
Balled or Potted Orange Trees	9-11	Deciduous Cypress	48
Bamboo and varieties	23-54	Deciduous Trees	42-49
Banana	56	Deodar	33
Berberis Thunbergii	49	Deutzia Crenata	50
Berries and varieties	27-29	Dewberries	27
Bilstead	44	Diervilla	50
Biota Aurea Nana	32	Distances for Planting	5
Biota Pyramidalis	32	E	
Biota and Thuya	32	Elaeagnus	29, 50
Biwa of Japanese	32	Elm	48
Blackberry	27	Enko Sugi Enishida	34, 49
Bletia Hyacinthina	55	Eriobotrya Japonica	34-35
Bonita Arborvitae	32	Eulalia	55
Boston Ivy	52	Euonymus and varieties	38-39, 50
Box Tree	37	Evergreen Shrubs	37-42
Boxus	37	Evergreen Trees	31-35
Brown Shrub	49	Evergreen Euonymus	38
Bush Clover	55	Excaecaria	47
Bush Honeysuckle	51	F	
C		Fern	55
Calycanthus Floridus	49	Ficus Elastica	38
Camelia Japonica	37	Fig and varieties	15-16
Camelia Sazanka	38	Fir, Japanese Silver	31
Camphora Officinalis	32	Flowering Plum	50
Camphor Tree	32-33	Flowering Quince	49
Cape Jasmine	39-40	Flowering Willow	49
Catalpa and varieties	43	Fruit Department	7-29
Cedar, Japan	33	G	
Cedrus Deodara	33	Gardenia and varieties	39-40
Celtis Occidentalis	43	Ginko Biloba	44
Cercis Chinensis	49	Gleditschia Triacanthos	44
Chamaecyparis	34, 38	Golden Arborvitae	32
Chamaecyparis Obtusa	34	Grapefruit	12-13
Chestnut, Japan	25	Grape	25-27
Chilopsis Linearis	49	Grasses	54
China Umbrella	44	H	
Chinese Arborvitae	32	Hackberry	43
Chirimenkashi	36	Hana Komme	50
Citrange	15	Herbaceous Plant	55-56

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

	Page		Page
Hibiscus and varieties	50	Ornamental Department	31-60
Hinoki of Japanese	35	Ornamental Sumach	47
Honey Locust	44		
Honeysuckle	53	P	
Hydrangea	50	Palm	54
I		Pear and varieties	21
Ilex and varieties	40	Peach and varieties	18-20
Indian Cedar	33	Pecan and varieties	23-24
Iris	55	Persimmon and varieties	17-18
Italian Cypress	34	Pine and varieties	35, 42
J		Pinus	35, 42
Japan Cedar	34-35	Pittisporum	42
Japanese Ivy	52	Platanus Orientalis	45
Japanese Iris	55	Plum, Flowering	50
Japan Date	29	Plum	20-21
Japan Medlar	34	Podocarpus	35-36
Japan Oleaster	50	Podocarpus Nageia	36
Japan Varnish Tree	42	Polianthea Tuberosa	56
Japan Yew	35	Pomelo and varieties	12-13
Jasmine and varieties	40, 50	Pomegranate	28, 51
Jasminum	40, 50, 53	Poplar, The	45-46
Judas Tree	49	Populus and varieties	45-46
Juglans	24	Pride of Rochester	50
Jujube	29	Privet and varieties	40-41
K		Prunus Caroliniana	36
Kumquat and varieties	13-14	Pueraria Thunbergiana	53
Kumquat in Pot	14	Punica Granatum	51
Kudzu Vine	53		
L		Q	
Lagerstroemia Indica	51	Quercus	36, 46
Lemon	11-12	Quince and varieties	23
Lespedeza	55	Quince, Flowering	49
Leopard Plant	56		
Ligustrum and varieties	10	R	
Liquidambar Styraciflua	44	Rhus Glabra	47
Live Oak	36	Roses	57-60
Lonicera	51, 53	Rosedale Arborvitae	32
Loquat	34	Rose of Sharon	50
M		Rubber Plant	38
Magnolia and varieties	35, 51		
Maidenhair Tree	44	S	
Maple	42-43	Salix	47
Medlar, Japan	35	Sanzashi	49
Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis	44	Scotch Broom	49
Mimosa	43	Sececis Kaempferi	56
Milletia Japonica	53	Shaddock	15
Morus and varieties	45	Shield Plant	55
Mulberry and varieties	28, 45	Spanish Bayonet	55
Musa	56	Spirea	51-52
N		Sterculia Plantanifolia	47
Nandina Domestica	41	Stillengia	47
Nerium	41	Strawberry	27
Nettle Tree	43	Sugarberry	43
O		Sumach	47
Oak and varieties	36, 46	Summer Wistaria	53
Olea Fragrans	42	Sweet Olive	42
Oleander	41	Sweet Shrub	49
Orange and varieties	7-11	Sweet Gum	44
Oriental Plane	45	Sycamore	45
		T	
		Tallow Tree	47
		Taroyo of Japanese	40
		Tamarisk	52
		Taxodium Distichum	48

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company, Alvin, Texas

	Page		Page
Tea Olive	42	..	
Tea Plant	42	W	
Texas Umbrella	44	Walnut and varieties	24
Thea Chinensis	42	Wandering Jew	56
Thorn	49	Weigela	50
Thunberg's Barberry	49	Weight of Plants	60
Thuya	34	Wild Peach	36
Tree of Heaven	43	Willow	47
Tradescantia Zebrina	56	Wistaria and varieties	53
Tuberose, Mexican	56	Y	
U		Yew, Japan	35-36
Ulmus Americana	48	Yoshino-Sugi	34
V		Yucca Bossata Filamentosa	55
Varnish Tree	47	Yuzu	15
Virginia Creeper	52	Z	
		Zizyphus Vulgaris	29



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